The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

Democratic Efforts to Raise Political Capital.

Filibustering the Civil Appropriations to Death.

Proclamation for an Extra Session Ready if they Fail.

Conspiracy to Defeat Senator Patterson of New-Hampshire.

The Vice-President and the Indiana Delegates to Philadelphia.

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The Civil Appropriations Bill—Business Done—An Extra Session Imminent—Senator Patterson—Arrival of the Vice-President—Digest Hosts.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The probable fate of the Sundry Civil Appropriations bill is the chief subject of interest here to-night. The House meets at 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, to hear the report of the Conference Committee. The Committee met this morning and had a session of an hour and a half, and at 1 o'clock met again, and remained in session until 4. The House yielded to the Senate nearly all the items of additional appropriations which that body had asked for. The chief discussion took place on the eight-hour amendment, which is attached to the Judiciary appropriation. This was finally concurred in by the managers on the part of the House, with a modification. But the question whether the bill will be accepted by the Democrats as it stands is still undecided. The Democratic managers of the Conference Committee have refused to sign the report, which, however, does not necessarily indicate that the Democrats in the House will be obdurate. It is believed, however, that they will filibuster the bill to death. Several of the more prominent of their number declared their intention, last night, if the objectionable amendment was not stricken out, to filibuster from 9 till 12. They think they can make political capital by the defeat of the bill in this way. In this they will find themselves sadly mistaken. There will not be a ripple by the adjournment. The President has prepared a proclamation convening Congress in extra session at 12½ o'clock. At 11:30 there will be a Secretary in each House, with a copy of the proclamation, and as the hammer falls the President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House will read the proclamation to the members. So that they will not have time to turn in their seats before they are again in session, and that, too, with no time of adjournment fixed upon; nor will the Republican members allow any to be fixed in that case until the bills in controversy have been disposed of. So it is difficult to see how the Democracy are going to make any political capital out of the matter. It should be positively stated that it is only in the contingency of the failure of the appropriation that an extra session will be called. Should the bill be passed with the amendment in relation to the Enforcement act stricken out, no proclamation will be issued. In that case the President will flatly give the lie to his accusers, that he desires to force his election at the point of the bayonet.

A FOOT AGAINST SENATOR PATTERSON.

One of the means which the opposition have employed to defeat the re-election of Senator PATTERSON, which takes place next week, is to send a disreputable fellow, named CRANE, from this city to New-Hampshire, to circulate the story that Mr. PATTERSON has been defending Washington rings, &c., this Winter, in his position as Chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia. CRANE was one of the parties who pursued with great license the investigation of District affairs before the House Committee the past Winter, which seven men, after it had occupied over 100 days, and cost the Government upward of $50,000. Senator PATTERSON out of nine pronounced without foundation had nothing to do with that investigation, but, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on the District of Columbia, he has exercised a wise and friendly discrimination in considering various projects presented for the improvement of the national capital, and he deserves to have it said of him as a Senator, independent of the question of re-election, that no man stands higher in respect to probity and thorough uprightness of character. Therefore all the more shame that he should be personally assailed by such fellows as CRANE, or those behind him. The assertion also made that the Administration is opposed to Senator PATTERSON'S return, is alike without foundation, the Administration is not in the habit of interfering with contests between Republicans for Senatorial honors, and there is good ground for the statement that the re-election of Senator PATTERSON will be entirely acceptable to the Administration.

THE PROPOSED TREATY WITH JAPAN.

Yesterday the Japanese Embassy were engaged with Secretary FISH at the State Department in the negotiation of the proposed treaty between Japan and the United States. They presented the project of a treaty, which was not satisfactory to this Government, and in turn Mr. FISH presented a project which will probably not be acceptable to them. The Embassy left to-night for the North, and will visit West Point to-morrow. Thence they will proceed to Niagara Falls, and afterward to Boston to attend the Jubilee. They will return here about the 23d or 24th inst., for the purpose of settling upon the terms of the treaty, which will be reached by concessions from the two drafts now submitted by the respective Governments.

ILLness OF MR. FISH.

Secretary FISH is very much indisposed to-day, the consequence of the severe labor and anxiety to which he has been subjected for the past four months. He will leave for the North to-morrow night for a few days much needed rest. Mrs. FISH has already preceded him, but both will soon return.

THE KANSAS ELECTION CASES.

The Committee on Privileges and Elections will proceed to Kansas during the Recess, probably within a short time after the end of the session, and make investigation of Mr. CALDWELL'S election in the Senate. This determination was arrived at on the consideration that a more thorough investigation could thus be made, and that there would be a large saving of expense to the Government on the wages of witnesses. Retaining all the witnesses from Kansas who are needed in this case would cost $30,000. It was found in examining witnesses in Senator POMEROY'S case, that it cost about $500 each to bring them from Kansas. There will be no further inquiry by the Committee in respect to Mr. POMEROY'S election. The report of the Committee that no charges against him were sustained, and asking to be discharged from the investigation of his election, was final and unanimous.

THE EIGHT-HOUR LAW.

Notwithstanding the fact that the Attorney-General has decided that mechanics and laborers employed in cutting and boxing granite for the public buildings in New-York and Boston are not entitled to the benefits of the eight-hour law, they being em-

ployed by contractors and not directly by the Government, the General Superintendent of Construction, Brevet Major-General Andrews, Major-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, and Surgeon-General Barnes, have decided to issue an order expending the benefits of the law to Governmental employés. The orders affect officers of the army in Washington, Yale College, at Richmond, Va., have made a similar application, and it is expected that the Secretary of War will grant it.

Speech of the Associated Press.

GOVERNOR CAMPBELL.

The Senate in Executive session, last night, confirmed the following nominations: Wm. H. Cosscobenorth, of New-York, to be Assistant Secretary of the United States Legation at London; Gilderoy Wells, of Kentucky, to be Consul at Copenhagen; Isaac Wells, Assistant Judge for the Eastern District of Arkansas; Alexander Cull, to be Commissioner of Deeds for the Second District of Arkansas; Robert A. Fellows, to be Postmaster at Little Rock; Assistant Paymasters—Frederick Rodgers, Martin Hetzell, Jr., and A. Medical Director—Surgeon John M. Browne, to be Medical Inspector, Vice Duvall, nominated for promotion; Past-Assistant Surgeon Brune, to be Surgeon, vice Brown, nominated for promotion; Charles Augustus Siegfried, Assistant Surgeon; Wesley W. Bassett, Master in the Navy. The Senate has disposed of all the nominations on the calendar, with several exceptions.

CONSUL RECOGNISED.

The President has recognised GEORGE HARRIS as Vice-Consul of the Argentine Republic at Wilmington, N. C.

THE JAPANESE EMBASSY.

The Government, in extension of the entertainment of the Japanese Embassy, has arranged for a trip occupying about two weeks. They leave Washington to-night accompanied by Gen. Fish and Professor Morse, of New-York. Where they will remain for a short time, thence proceed to West Point, then to Niagara Falls, on their return stopping at Saratoga for a few days. They will visit Boston on occasion of the national Jubilee and will also visit the Agricultural Armory at Yale College, and will be placed before returning to Washington. By the end of their journey the treaty between the United States and Japan will have been completed, when the Embassy will end their official relations with the Government and be at liberty to accept of the hospitalities extended to them by New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and other cities.

SENATOR HANNAH GARDNER'S CAMPAIGN COMMITTEE.

The Liberal Republicans of the Senate and House of Representatives assembled at the Ebbitt and Riggs House headquarters on Saturday evening. After some consultation upon matters of the political campaign, E. E. PIERCE was chosen Chairman of the Congressional Campaign Committee. JOHN D. DEFREES will continue his connection with the Campaign Committee, as heretofore announced.

THE VICE-PRESIDENT.

Reception of the Governor.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—A number of Indiana delegates to the National Republican Convention, with the Indiana Republican Congressmen, called at the Vice-President's room at the Capitol yesterday, and Judge DENNY, of Evansville, addressed Mr. COLFAX in their behalf as follows:

Mr. VICE-PRESIDENT: Those of the Indiana delegates now in the city on their way home, their friends of your personal and political friends, are unwilling to leave without making this call, and expressing their high appreciation of the invaluable service rendered by you to the Republican Party and to the country, and while we, as Indianans, regret your defeat at the late Republican Convention, where so eminently labored for your nomination as candidate for the office of Vice-President of the United States, we at the same time feel proud of your patriotic conduct in joining with us in a hearty and cordial indorsement of the ticket then nominated. And we congratulate you that the sentiments contained in your telegram to Col. FORTER, namely: That principle are everything, and men are nothing, and that you cordially indorse the nomination and promise it your earnest support. We feel well assured that we have a strong ticket—a ticket which bears the name of men whose respective private and public characters are so pure and high that the country must approve them at the ballot-box in November. Before closing this interview we cannot refrain from expressing also our high appreciation of the honorable manner in which you have at all times conducted yourself during the earnest canvass made by the Indiana delegation at the Convention to assure your re-nomination. While we cannot realize the impression that if you had consented to make personal efforts in your own behalf, as did others, that success was impossible to make without loss of character or manhood, success might have crowned our efforts, we are at the same time constrained to admit that the dignified course which you chose to adopt deserves greater honor than could be conferred by any office within the gift of the American people. We take pleasure in the assurance of our gratitude for the patriotic services you have rendered the country and of our personal esteem and confidence.

Mr. COLFAX replied that he was proud to be the recipient of such warm and earnest friendship as that exhibited by the delegations from Indiana, and in which Judge DENNY had expressed in Judge DENNING'S cordial remarks. He bowed to the decision of the Convention without a murmur or regret, and should prove hereafter as faithful to the Republican creed in private life as when he had been a standard-bearer of the cause. He rejoiced that after eighteen years of public life, with all his acts like the open pages of a book before the people, the worst that was said of him at Philadelphia was that he had written a letter stating his willingness and desire to retire from official position, and had afterward consented to accept renomination if the party deemed it necessary. This charge he could not deny, but he had never written or said anything broader than is found in the expressions of that much-quoted letter. So much has been said about it that now the Convention is over he felt he had a right to tell his home friends what his position was. He had written on a postal card. This is what was written, not intended for publication. He had expected to submit the desire he felt, and which was expressed in it, to leading Republicans from his own State and elsewhere, when Congress reassembled, for their advice. And, he must add, in justice to the valued friend to whom he wrote, that the letter was not marked confidential, and being from a public man, on a public question, that friend had the unquestionable right to infer that it was not private, and, therefore, he justified him fully in printing it. He had said that November, at the age and zeal of many active Republicans from Indiana and other sections of the Union that his renomination or his retirement was a question which the party should decide rather than himself; he felt it would be improper to electioneer with any one on the subject, and had made up his mind that he would every delegate he saw that his name ought not to be presented if another could insure greater unity, and certainty of victory to the cause he loved far better than political honors. The Republican organization, the success of whose great decade for liberty, humanity, justice and nationality during the past decade, are unapproached by any political party in any age, has other advancing steps of progress and reform to take before disenchantment or ruinous trust duty. While going himself, therefore, to the rostrum less without the slightest inkling feeling toward any one who desired it, and was in the Vice-Presidency, and while there, especially a decisive victory in October in our closely contested State, he should join with them in November in cordially supporting ULYSSES S. GRANT and HENRY WILSON for President and Vice-President of the United States.

THE WORK OF CONGRESS.

Bills Passed—The Incomplete Appropriation Bills.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 9.—Congress has passed during the present session 350 bills. Three of the general appropriation bills have not yet become laws. Two of them are enrolled and await the President's signature, namely: making appropriations for fortifications and for rivers and harbors. The Sundry Civil Appropriation bill is in conference. The Committee on the disagreeing votes, immediately after their appointment last night, held a brief meeting in the room of the Senate Committee on Appropriations, and resumed their business to-day at the same place. They have agreed upon a report as to all the amendments with the exception of that amendatory of the Election Enforcement act of February 28, 1871, which is the only one that endangers the passage of the bill. The report will first be made to the Senate to be acted on there before it is sent to the House. According to present advices the last-named amendment will be considered consecutively by the Senate, and two of the three members of the Committee, on the part of that body, Messrs. COKE and STEVENSON will re-

SUNDAY BRAWLS.

Customary Desecration of the Holy Day.

Violent Quarrels and Pitched Battles—The Usual Streets and Negligent Police.

A Man Stabbed and Beaten by Four Italians.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BOSTON, Monday, May 6.

The Bostonian Jews have not escaped the common fate of being made the subjects of a persecution at the Resolution. After the banishment Cabinets of the Government and adjacent Powers have taken steps to expel the Roumanian Jews, the appeal to the German Parliament may be considered to some distinct end. It was partly on that account that Deputy VON BUNSEN, a member not wanting in humanity, in his capacity of reporter of the Select Committee, recommended passing to the order of the day. The petition elicited a declaration from the representative of Government. Councillor ABEKEN which is not without interest. The Councillor put forward his usual plea of non-interference in internal affairs of foreign States, a declaration clashing somewhat with the expressions recently preferred by his chief in Roumanian railway matters. There are no German subjects among the Roumanian sufferers, consequently there is no reason for exercising a direct pressure. However, Germany justly and fervently deplores the excesses to which the persecutions have led, and has gladly joined the other Powers in their initiatory note of 9th February. Councillor ABEKEN also claims the merit of having secured the pardon of some of the convicted Jews for his Government, which is not much to boast of, since the accused were demonstrably innocent, and only two have been actually pardoned, whereas the others have had to content themselves with commutation of their punishment. The Jewish question is of particular significance in this capital, because trade and banking business is mainly in the hands of the elect people. It is therefore not surprising that the fractional heads of the dispersed union should have joined in order to make their power felt by the hostile principality, which of all countries needs their assistance. A Committee of the Alliande Israelite Universelle has been formed here as a standing council of war, to act on 1000 financial agitations, to culminate if need be in a refusal of currency at the Bourse to Roumanian bonds. That is a strong measure, but one for which the Jews have the power. If they will abide by this decision, and if in the conflict between two opposed principles patriotism or selfish interest will carry the day remains to be seen.

THE ROUMANIAN RAILWAY QUESTION.

If German accounts speak true, Roumania has not much reason to be satisfied with the change that has taken place in the management of its railway affairs. The German swindlers have been turned out and the French have come in, with, it seems, far greater pretensions and exactions. Under Dr. BRATIANEANO'S German régime there were only two directors, now there are six, absorbing an annual pay of 60,000 francs each, and the head director gets 120,000. Offices have been hired in the bargain at unprecedented prices, which are in themselves strained to bespeak corruption. Other arrangements are said to be conducted in the same extravagant way. Under these circumstances the credits of the principality cannot be expected to gather stability and strength, and the German shareholders are again doubtful of their prospects.

A JEWISH UNIVERSITY.

Our own Jews have a triumph to record which in this Empire of "education" is particularly gratifying. A Jewish university, the aim and hope of many years, was opened a week ago in this city. The opening ceremony was attended exclusively by Jews, and was not therefore very imposing. It is impossible to doubt, however, that Judaism has by the enterprise made a great stride toward vigorous extension of power in a State of which it is already a prominent constituent. No race and no party support one another so steadily as the Jews, therefore the college is sure to be well attended. On the other hand, learned Germany owes as much to the old creed as does the commercial brotherhood, so efficient masters are not likely to be wanting. The Strasbourg University, by the bye, the twin birth of the same day, has not made as satisfactory progress numerically as was expected. Its students do not yet exceed two hundred, a very insufficient number, and it is recorded with alarm that not one German has entered his name in the theological class; all matriculated in that faculty are native Elsasians.

THE NEW POSSESSIONS.

A curious request has been made anropos of Strasbourg by the French Government. M. DE ST. VALLIER reclaims part of the city, viz., the site of the celebrated Desaix Monument, on behalf of his country. The request is proffered on purely sentimental grounds, but sentiment plays a great rôle at the present moment. Germains complain that the graves of their countrymen now buried in France are desecrated, and the present opportunity is likely to be employed to settle that difference. On the other hand, M. DE ST. VALLIER'S solicitation is understood to indicate the wave of aspiration for reconquest, as he would not be anxious to claim now as a favor what he expects in some years to conquer at the sword's point.

THE COMPULSORY SERVICE LAW.

A remarkable application of the Compulsory Service law is making the tour through the German Press. A Mennonite has been forced into the army by the most vigorous means. It is the first case in the Prussian dominions where a man has been troubled with that patriotic duty. It must be admitted that a worse prejudice against the arm of the law could not have been created. The youth has not, indeed, been selected for a fighting branch of the service, but merely for the military train, which will probably also be employed by the Government. He is no coward, as a rule, expected to fight, and the most religious Mennonite could hardly object to drive a pair of horses before a provision-wagon. Still, he carries a sword, and may be called upon in the hour of need to use it. Upon refusing to enter the service the boy was placed under arrest. Some other Mennonites, who had escaped, and about 1 o'clock this morning CLANCY was after 1 o'clock this morning CLANCY was arrested and brought to the station-house and locked up. MARTIN CONNERS is still at large. At 3 o'clock A. M. MORRISSEY was still alive though sinking fast, and no hopes are entertained for his recovery.

At a late hour last night THOMAS MAHONEY and his wife BRIDGET quarreled in their apartments at No. 220 East Thirty-second-street, and during the fight which ensued Mrs. MAHONEY broke over her husband's head with a piece of broken crockery, and inflicted a dangerous cut. MAHONEY was taken to Bellevue Hospital and his wife was arrested.

POLITICAL REGISTER.

List of State and Other Conventions To Be Held.

Calls have been issued for the following political conventions:

June 11—Delaware Democratic State Convention in Dover.

June 11—Iowa Democratic State Convention in Desmoines.

June 11—South Carolina Democratic Convention in Columbia.

June 12—Indiana Democratic State Convention in Indianapolis.

June 12—Michigan Prohibition State Convention in Lansing.

June 13—Missouri Democratic State Convention in Jefferson City.

June 12—Vermont Democratic State Convention in Montpelier.

June 12—Maine Republican State Convention in Lewiston.

June 13—West Virginia Liberal Republican State Convention in Grafton.

June 14—Pennsylvania Temperance State Convention in Altoona.

June 17—Texas Democratic Convention in Corsicana.

June 19—Maine Democratic State Convention in Bangor.

June 19—Louisiana Republican State Convention in Baton Rouge.

June 19—Maryland Colored Republican State Convention in Baltimore.

June 19—Arkansas Democratic State Convention in Little Rock.

June 19—Alabama Democratic State Convention in Montgomery.

June 19—California Democratic State Convention in San Francisco.

June 19—Minnesota Democratic State Convention in St. Paul.

June 20—Kentucky Democratic State Convention in Frankfort.

June 26—Vermont Republican State Convention in Montpelier.

June 26—Georgia Democratic State Convention in Atlanta.

June 26—New-Jersey Democratic State Convention in Trenton.

June 26—Illinois Democratic State Convention in Springfield.

June 26—Illinois Liberal Republican State Convention in Springfield.

June 26—Mississippi Democratic State Convention in Jackson.

June 27—Virginia Conservative State Convention in Richmond.

June 27—Ohio Democratic State Convention in Cleveland.

July 9—National Reunion and Reform Convention in Baltimore, (Anti-Greeley and Brown.)

July 9—National Democratic Convention in Baltimore.

THE TORNADO IN ILLINOIS.

Several Lives Lost—Fearful Scene of Whirlwind.

URBAN SANDUSKY, Ohio, June 9.—The vicinity of the village of Quincy, Logan County, on the line of the Mad River Railroad, was visited last night by a destructive tornado, by which two children were killed, several other persons seriously injured, and a large number of buildings destroyed. The little village of Quincy, in Logan County, contains a population of about 400. A farmer, who lives about three miles west of the place, says that the whirlwind appeared, when he first saw it, in the shape of two inverted cones, 100 feet apart, and as they passed onward with a terrible roar, they united together. The width of the wind-path would not vary much from 400 feet, and it passed through the centre of the little village. One of the first obstacles it met with was a house built of hewn logs, which it leveled with the ground. A woman escaping from the house to find refuge elsewhere was caught up and hurled through the air, and received injuries from which she is dying. Further on stood the Methodist and Baptist Churches, both of which were torn instantly to pieces. A pair of horses attached to a carriage in the street were blown into a store, but not killed. A large cooper-shop, a schoolhouse, and a score or other buildings and houses are prostrated. The town of Degraf, toward which the tornado

tended, is about three miles west of Quincy, it stands on a level plain, and affords no place of shelter. Therefore this town met the storm with its full force. The people, as soon as they saw it coming, ran up the street calling upon every one in the place to go north or south. It struck the village in the centre, first uprooting a large ash half a mile away, and lifting it partly from its foundations. Here it drew a large hickory tree, eighteen inches in diameter, from the ground, and carried it 100 feet. The centre of the course through the village of Degraf, which contains nearly 500 inhabitants, was from one corner of the town to the other. The destruction was perhaps greater. The Methodist Church was torn down, and nearly one-half of the town is destroyed. In several instances children were caught up in the air, and in one case a little girl was carried a distance of 200 feet. It is a remarkable circumstance in connection with the fact that but two persons were killed outright, the oldest a child of three years. The number of persons injured will probably reach 50. The devastation was terrible. The people are poor, and relief should be extended them.

THE INTERNATIONAL RACE.

Interesting Interest in the Atalanta-London Race—The Betting.

LONDON, June 9.—The interest in the race between the Atalanta and London crews, which is appointed to take place on Monday afternoon, increases hourly. Betting is now three to one against the American crew.

Foot Ballers at Johnson's.

JOHNSON'S Jockey Club-rooms were well filled on Saturday night, and about eighty pools on the international boat-race were sold, the chances being taken at $40, $45 and $60 on the American crew to $100 on the English.

A Letter to the Builder of the Ruined Atalanta Boat.

The following letter has been sent to Mr. ROAEN, the builder of the Atalanta boat, in answer to his recent card:

NEW-YORK, June 6.

MR. ROAEN: This morning I was astonished to see a letter with your name, in the NEW-YORK TIMES, of this day, in which you state that the Atalanta boat was injured by allowing the rasing shell of the Atalanta crew to get out in its transit from New-York to Lynnwood. Your statement is false. The boat was in perfect order, and the officers of the City of London on their return had to be towed over in the worst of wet weather, and to be covered with a tarpaulin, and then they (the officers) preferred to go.

The Atalanta's crew, Messrs. first second, third and fourth, also carpenters of the ship, and they all united in saying they had as much pleasure or more standing the rave made by them. All I know about the boat is that I saw her safely housed in the shed at Hunter's Point. I saw the Atalanta's crew on the saloon deck. I was told I had been so placed there by the owners of the boat, Messrs. Lynnwood. If you can point out any others to whom you were under obligations, I shall be happy to learn their names, as I am not in the habit of turning the cheek of pardon to any one who has put into a water-proof case. Had the case been turned over on the pontoon, the boat, I fancy, would have sustained more damage, as there were only two small bolsons across to keep it firm when turned over. I am, sir, yours truly, JOHN ROAEN. In reply to this, either by letter or person, I shall endeavor to have this statement of facts published.

P. S.—I am surprised you should have given me the boat was not in as good condition as I found it. I am, yours respectfully,

(Signed) JOHN MIRRHOUSE,
Commander Wesleyan ship City of London.

LOUISIANA.

Appointment of Delegates to the Baltimore Convention—The Democratic State Ticket.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 8.—The Democratic Convention appointed as delegates to Baltimore:—First District—Daniel Edwards and B. F. Taylor; Second—Owen Campbell and Andrew McCulloch; Third—Chas. McVay and Dr. J. A. Taylor; Fourth—W. B. Egan and Wm. M. Levy; Fifth—R. Richardson and Hugh B. Lucas. The delegates at large are J. S. Ashton, H. D. Corden, H. F. Stucken, T. F. Tompkins, J. M. Sandize, and E. Rost. The Reform Convention accepted the report of the Committee on Conference, and nominated the following State ticket:—For Governor—Geo. WILLIAMSON, of Caddo; Lieutenant-Governor, B. F. Jones, Orleans; Auditor, Allen Jumel, Iberville; Attorney-General, H. N. Ogden, Orleans; Superintendent of Public Education, R. M. Lusher, Orleans; Secretary of State, S. D. McEnery, Ouachita. The Democratic Convention have nominated the same ticket, with the exception of Governor and Secretary of State. The candidates for those positions are J. MCENERY, of Ouachita, of the First, and ALEXANDER BOWMAN for the Second. The Reform Convention, with Governor Kellogg at the head, were ingloriously defeated in both Conventions. The Democratic delegates to Baltimore are uninstructed. Full particulars in letter.

Latest.—The Reform Convention rejected the Democratic nominations, and adjourned subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Committed for Trial—Attempted Murder and Suicide.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 9.—HENRI BEE has been committed for trial on a charge of murder, for strangling CAROLINE PARNELL, a prostitute.

J. H. MANSFIELD, a painter, met Miss MARY HEIN, daughter of a prominent wholesale merchant, on the street last night, and demanded that she should retract her refusal to marry him, which she declined to do, whereupon he shot her twice with a revolver, once in the breast and once in the hip. He then shot himself twice in the breast. Both are now living, and it is thought Miss HEIN may recover.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

New Commissions Issued by the Governor in May.

The following named officers have been commissioned in the National Guard during the month of May, 1872:

Staff of the Commander-in-Chief—Brig.-Gen. Lester E. Faulkner, Engineer-in-Chief, vice Tweed, resigned.

First Division—Col. John Fowler, Jr., Judge Advocate, vice Oakey, resigned; Lieut.-Col. John Meehan, Ordnance Officer, vice Bowler, promoted; Major Thomas Fairgrieve, Aid-de-Camp, vice Meehan, promoted.

Second Division—Col. Henry L. Crawford, Engineer, vice Hall, deceased; Major Wm. H. H. Beebe, Aid-de-Camp, vice Crawford, promoted.

First Brigade—George Ley, Captain, original; John A. Briggs, First Lieutenant, original; John H. Prom, Second Lieutenant, original; Fredk. Von Bergen, Second Lieutenant, vice Hoffman, resigned; Henry C. Collyer, Captain, originals; Albert A. Robert, First Lieutenant, original; George Wagner, Second Lieutenant, original; John L. Blake, Second Lieutenant, original; Wm. Hall, Second Lieutenant; John H. Lutjen, First Lieutenant, original; Henry C. Heidman, Second Lieutenant, original; Chas. Schroeder, Second Lieutenant, original.

Second Brigade—Peter Reilly, First Lieutenant, vice Ernst, resigned.

First Infantry—George Conover, Captain, vice Clark, resigned; Eugene Mix, Captain, vice Long, resigned; Henry Rudge, Quartermaster, vice George, promoted; Herman Sommer, Adjutant, vice Smith, resigned.

Twelfth Infantry—Henry C. Stone, Second Lieutenant, vice Long, promoted; Wm. Wilson, Jr., Second Lieutenant, vice Canning, resigned.

Fifteenth Infantry—John E. Hyde, Major, original.

Twenty-third Infantry—William J. Moore, First Lieutenant, vice Merrill, resigned; Edwin S. Brown, Second Lieutenant, vice Patton, resigned; Francis W. Stone, Second Lieutenant, vice Hoster, promoted.

Twenty-seventh Infantry—Henry C. Miller, First Lieutenant, vice Lutz, promoted; Herman Boris, Second Lieutenant, vice Miller, promoted.

Forty-fourth Infantry—Milton H. Smith, Quartermaster, vice Warder, promoted; Julius W. Berthwhall, Chaplain, original; Geo. L. Lawton, Second Lieutenant, vice Schreiber, promoted; John C. King, Captain, vice Madden, resigned; James Bruton, First Lieutenant, vice King, promoted; Thomas M. Legget, Second Lieutenant, vice Bruton, promoted.

Fifty-fifth Infantry—Francis J. Weber, Captain, vice La Fosse, resigned; Anton Wehle, First Lieutenant, vice Des Jean, resigned; Chas. Fisher, Captain, vice Geo. S. Williams, resigned.

Sixty-fifth Infantry—Joseph A. Heubsch, Captain, vice Loeper, resigned.

Eighty-third Infantry—Frank Lilly, Captain, Second Lieutenant, vice Lilly, promoted originally.

Eighty-fourth Infantry—Samuel C. Weaver, Second Lieutenant, vice Makin, resigned.

Ninety-sixth Infantry—Richard Fahrig, Captain, vice Gerlach, resigned; Henry Hammer, Second Lieutenant, vice Fink, resigned.

One Hundred and Third Infantry—James A. Bradley, Captain, vice Goodrich, discharged.

Deliberate Murder at Belleville, Ill.

ST. LOUIS, June 9.—Last Thursday JOHN KOSSBACH and CHARLES HANSEMAN, charged with killing ADAM WIESSING, were released on bail at Belleville, Ill. KOSSBACH went to his home, in Ofallon, seven miles from Belleville, where he kept a saloon. On Friday night a stranger entered the saloon, called for liquors drank it and started for the door, followed by KOSSBACH'S son. As both reached the street the stranger drew a pistol and fired two shots at KOSSBACH, killing him instantly. The murderer then mounted his horse and rode away, being joined by other armed men from different parts of the town.

THE BRIDGEPORT TRAGEDY.

Rector Howard Denies the Veracity of the Rector Mountain Precipitation by Gov. Jewell.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Saturday, June 8, 1872.

Intelligence was contained in the morning Times, of this city, that a reward of $1,000 would be given for the discovery of the body of the murdered man. He was to-day released in New-York yesterday and released, there being nothing against him except his general bad character; but a dispatch has been received stating that he has been rearrested in Brooklyn.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Commencement at Dartmouth and Williams occurs during the week beginning June 23.

PAUL A. CHADBOURNE will be installed as President of Williams College on Thursday, June 27.

The Democrats of the Fourth District of North Carolina have nominated SIM H. ROGERS for re-election to Congress.

Preparations for the eighteenth National Saengerfest, at St. Louis, beginning on Wednesday next, are nearly completed.

A tug-boat capsized in Niagara River last evening. IRA HANSON, of Grand Island, and SMITH, of Tonawanda, were drowned.

JOHN C. DAVIS, cashier of the Planters' National Bank, of Richmond, Va., died suddenly, yesterday afternoon, aged twenty-six.

The Mobile *Register* thinks that if the South must support GREELEY, "the act of sacrifice should be committed in a spirit of calm dignity."

Both the Mercantile and Public School Libraries in St. Louis were opened to the public yesterday.

A partially insane German, named HENRY BOURNEL, from Westfield, Mass., committed suicide in Worcester, Mass., on Saturday morning, by cutting his head nearly off with a scythe.

In the regatta of the Bard Boat Club of St. Stephen's College, Annandale, which took place on Saturday, the six-oared race was won by the barge *Mermonde*.

THOMAS WAGNER, of Pittsfield, Mass., a brakeman on the Boston and Albany Railroad, was run over and killed by the cars, at Hinsdale, on Saturday night.

Pittsfield, Mass., in a town meeting on Saturday, appointed a committee to draft a city charter, to be submitted to the town at a future meeting.

Gov. BROWN, of Missouri, has called an extra session of the Legislature, to meet on the 20th inst., for the purpose of redistricting the State.

The Psi Upsilon fraternity held its thirty-ninth annual Convention with the Amherst Chapter last week. Charters were granted to Cornell and Syracuse.

The citizens of Natick, Mass., ratified most joyfully, on Friday night, the nomination of of their honored townsman, Hon. HENRY WILSON, for Vice-President.

The Providence *Journal* says: "The New-York *Tribune* of course defends Gov. HOFFMAN from the grave implications upon his official conduct as Mayor."

The Democratic Conventions in Brooks, Pierc, Taliafero and Hancock Counties, Georgia, last week all declared against GREELEY, and in favor of a straight ticket at Baltimore.

HENRY C. FORD, of Wimbledon, has arrived at Halifax to select a landing place for a new Atlantic Cable, for a company now projecting to lay one to that port.

Prof. ALPHEUS B. CROSBY will deliver a eulogy upon the late EX-President NATHAN LORD before the Alumni of Dartmouth College, at Hanover, N. H., on Wednesday, June 26.

A meeting of delegates from a portion of the various trades unions of Boston and vicinity was held there on Saturday evening, at which committees were appointed and preliminary step s taken to organize a general union.

BARNETT C. HUMPHREY, Secretary of the Albany Gas-light Company, was found dead in the Company's office, at 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, shot through the head. A pistol at his feet indicated that it was a case of suicide.

The Wiggins Ferry Company have sued out an attachment against the Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroad for $50,000, for alleged violation of contract regarding the transport of cattle across the river at St. Louis.

The records of the San Francisco Custom-house show that from 1854 to 1871 there arrived there 118,883 Chinese, and that 42,427 sailed thence for home. Excess of arrivals over departures, 76,116.

Gen. CHARLES H. HOWARD has published a card in Chicago defending his brother, Gen. O. O. HOWARD, against the charge recently made by Gen. HOOKER that he was responsible for the failure at Chancellorsville.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Mobile, Ala., on Saturday evening, to ratify the nomination of GRANT and WILSON. The majority present were colored, although a number of whites participated.

HENRY S. FOOTE again informs the people of Tennessee that he is a candidate for Congressman-at-large, Gen. CHEATHAM not having notified him whether he will support GREELEY and BROWN unconditionally.

The First Baptist Church, of Albany, yesterday celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the establishment of its Sabbath-school, on which occasion Rev. Drs. MADDOX, of Philadelphia, and LORING, of Boston, former pastors of the church, made addresses.

President GRANT was at the Capitol for some time on Saturday night in connection with Senators and manager the bills passed during the day. He will also visit the Capitol to-morrow, in company with the Cabinet officers, on public business.

A meeting to take preliminary steps for the formation of a Union Republican Club, and to ratify the nomination of GRANT and WILSON, is announced to be held in Ithaca this evening. The call is signed by some 500 of the leading citizens of the town.

The "Scroll and Key" at Yale elected last week, the following juniors to membership: F. Adee, H. Adee, F. Allen, Boyce, Collins, Davenport, Day, Heald, Houghton, Lyman, McCook, Merritt, Platt and Wicks. The fifteenth man has not been chosen.

The total rain-fall at Detroit for the year ending May 1 was but 19.67 inches. The largest rain-fall there in any one year was in 1855, when 31.86 inches fell. The average rain-fall from 1840 to 1871 was 31.38 inches, and from 1861 to 1871 it was 32.40 inches.

A Greeley organ in Chicago thought it had scraped together a list of nine papers in Illinois which support GREELEY, but already five of these claimed to be driven out of that crowd, and say they never had any inclination to train in such company.

The names prominently mentioned for the Democratic nomination for Governor of Missouri are B. F. C. WILSON, late Speaker of the Legislature; JAMES R. MCLEAN, ex-member of Congress, and former candidate; Col. WM. H. HASON, and JOSEPH J. STEWART.

The Indianapolis *Journal* is not of those who protest that the nomination of WILSON at Baltimore "stinks in Indiana." It says: "No better man could have been given us, and his name will strengthen even a ticket of unanimous selection. We have no more doubt of his success than we have of the coming of November."

The Yale juniors elected to the Skull and Bones last week are: Sam. Alexander, A. H. Allen, William Boobe, Bensalaer W. Daniels, Herbert R. Downow, Samuel F. Hines, Wilbur W. Flagg, Charles E. Grubb, Edward B. Johnson, Frank Madden, Herbert W. Leslie, Joseph F. Orr, Samuel C. Prentice, Frank B. Tarbell, Charles H. Thomas.

The Hartford *Courant* reports that the cutworm is doing great damage in the tobacco fields of East Hartford, especially in locations where the ground is damp. One cultivator who had set out 5,000 plants, has found upon examination not more than ten or twelve plants which have not been touched. The worm has also extended his ravages to melon and tomato crops, and in some cases to corn and potatoes.

GENERAL NEWS.

Possible Action of Great Britain Before the Geneva Tribunal.

Peremptory Demand for the Release of Dr. Houard.

The First Trustworthy Intelligence of Dr. Livingstone.

Twenty-Two Thousand Italians Made Homeless by Inundation.

The Paris Prize Won by "Cremorne," the Last Derby Winner.

THE GENEVA TRIBUNAL.

Chief-Justice Cockburn About to Set Sail for Switzerland.

LONDON, June 9.—Chief-Justice Sir ALEXANDER COCKBURN, the British member of the Board of Arbitration, announced at Court yesterday that he was about to leave for Geneva, to be present at the meeting of the tribunal on the 15th inst.

Probable Course of the British Government Before the Tribunal.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The Geneva Tribunal meets next Saturday, June 15. Nothing definite has yet been received regarding the course Great Britain will pursue on that occasion. Full instructions were forwarded to-day by Secretary FISH to Gen. SCHENCK for the use of the Agent and counsel of this Government in the various contingencies that may arise. The instruction in regard to adjournment is understood to be to accept it after the arguments are filed, if made upon the motion of the other side, or upon the motion of the arbitrators, but not to make the motion from our side. There is an impression here in official circles that Great Britain will appear in the case, file her argument with a reservation, and then move an adjournment for the purpose of securing more time for the discussion of the terms of the supplemental article. It is also known that it will be ordered that while this Government thinks should be said in reply to any reservation with which Great Britain may accompany her argument.

SPAIN.

Release of Dr. Houard Peremptorily Demanded—The Insurrection.

LONDON, June 9.—On Thursday, Gen. SICKLES, United States Minister to Spain, submitted to the Spanish Minister a formal and peremptory demand for the release of Dr. EMILE HOUARD from the sentence of the Court-martial. The communication of Gen. SICKLES is an elaborate document, and entirely covers the case. In presenting the demand, Gen. SICKLES conveyed to the Spanish Government the views of the President that there should

SUMMER'S SOAP-BOAT.

Brazen Monopolists Commence Upon the Great Executive Convention of Standard Artists the Country Over.

Even the Newspapers

The people have already learned, and that over and over again, about all that Senator Sumner had left. Though not in the Senate, he was a constant source of trouble to the White people opposed to Gen. Grant, and yet, while they could not more openly weapon to attack him in person, they could and did more openly attack his friends at the previous election, and has latterly attacked the Senator himself. Sumner's vanity became so great that he was incapable of judging correctly. Sometimes were opposed to Gen. Grant, and yet, while they could not more openly attack him in person, they could and did more openly attack his friends at the previous election, and has latterly attacked the Senator himself. Sumner's vanity became so great that he was incapable of judging correctly. Sometimes he was a citizen—a mere cipher in the community, and then he would attempt to make them believe that he was the people's friend, and that they were nothing without him. Sumner's vanity leads him to suppose that the people look to him as a leader, and that they will follow him to the polls. Sumner will be

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 29, 1871.

COAL—Domestic has been in moderate request, and prices generally rule steady. Pennsylvania Anthracite is in fair demand at unchanged rates. Cumberland Bituminous is quiet and unchanged. Ohio is in moderate request and steady. Cannel is dull and unchanged. Shipments from Philadelphia to-day were as follows: Tons. Cts. Value. July 24..... 2,000 00 $4,000 July 25..... 1,000 00 2,000 July 26..... 1,000 00 2,000 July 27..... 1,000 00 2,000 July 28..... 1,000 00 2,000 Total..... 6,000 00 $12,000

EGGS—The demand has been on a moderate scale, with prices quoted substantially unchanged. We quote Western at 19c. cash, and 20c. for July, and State at from 19c. to 20c. cash.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The receipts of Flour have been moderate, the week having been for fresh lots of Western at 50,000 bbls., and of State at from 19,000 to 20,000 bbls. The average quotations of yesterday's favored interest were as follows: Tuesday, July 25.11½ Wednesday, July 26.11½ Thursday, July 27.11½ Friday, July 28.11½ Saturday, July 29.11½ Average..... 11.50 September..... 10.65 October..... 11.30 December..... 10.80

The market has been in a very unsatisfactory condition for all kinds of dropping prices, including Dry Cod, 3½ @3¾c. per lb.; Pollock, 2½@2¾c.; Haddock, 2½@2¾c.; Herring, 3½@4c. per box; Mackerel, No. 1 Shore, $16 @$17 per bbl.; No. 2 Shore, $14@$15; No. 3 Large, $11@$12; No. 3 Medium, $9@$10; No. 3 Small, $7@$8; Extra Shore, $18@$19; Salmon, $22@$24 per bbl.; Scaled Herring, 20@22c. per box.

CHAIN—Rogers & Brothers' chain quite demand, and prices are steady. Common sizes are in moderate request, and prices are steady. Large sizes are in moderate request, but the demand has been light from all sources, buyers having been reluctant to operate freely at the extreme prices asked. We quote Proof Coil, 7c. for Common, 7½c. for Medium, 8c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 7½c. for Common, 8c. for Medium, 8½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 8½c. for Common, 9c. for Medium, 9½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 9½c. for Common, 10c. for Medium, 10½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 10½c. for Common, 11c. for Medium, 11½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 11½c. for Common, 12c. for Medium, 12½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 12½c. for Common, 13c. for Medium, 13½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 13½c. for Common, 14c. for Medium, 14½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 14½c. for Common, 15c. for Medium, 15½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 15½c. for Common, 16c. for Medium, 16½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 16½c. for Common, 17c. for Medium, 17½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 17½c. for Common, 18c. for Medium, 18½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 18½c. for Common, 19c. for Medium, 19½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 19½c. for Common, 20c. for Medium, 20½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 20½c. for Common, 21c. for Medium, 21½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 21½c. for Common, 22c. for Medium, 22½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 22½c. for Common, 23c. for Medium, 23½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 23½c. for Common, 24c. for Medium, 24½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 24½c. for Common, 25c. for Medium, 25½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 25½c. for Common, 26c. for Medium, 26½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 26½c. for Common, 27c. for Medium, 27½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 27½c. for Common, 28c. for Medium, 28½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 28½c. for Common, 29c. for Medium, 29½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 29½c. for Common, 30c. for Medium, 30½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 30½c. for Common, 31c. for Medium, 31½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 31½c. for Common, 32c. for Medium, 32½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 32½c. for Common, 33c. for Medium, 33½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 33½c. for Common, 34c. for Medium, 34½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 34½c. for Common, 35c. for Medium, 35½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 35½c. for Common, 36c. for Medium, 36½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 36½c. for Common, 37c. for Medium, 37½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 37½c. for Common, 38c. for Medium, 38½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 38½c. for Common, 39c. for Medium, 39½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 39½c. for Common, 40c. for Medium, 40½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 40½c. for Common, 41c. for Medium, 41½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 41½c. for Common, 42c. for Medium, 42½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 42½c. for Common, 43c. for Medium, 43½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 43½c. for Common, 44c. for Medium, 44½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 44½c. for Common, 45c. for Medium, 45½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 45½c. for Common, 46c. for Medium, 46½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 46½c. for Common, 47c. for Medium, 47½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 47½c. for Common, 48c. for Medium, 48½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 48½c. for Common, 49c. for Medium, 49½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 49½c. for Common, 50c. for Medium, 50½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 50½c. for Common, 51c. for Medium, 51½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 51½c. for Common, 52c. for Medium, 52½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 52½c. for Common, 53c. for Medium, 53½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 53½c. for Common, 54c. for Medium, 54½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 54½c. for Common, 55c. for Medium, 55½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 55½c. for Common, 56c. for Medium, 56½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 56½c. for Common, 57c. for Medium, 57½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 57½c. for Common, 58c. for Medium, 58½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 58½c. for Common, 59c. for Medium, 59½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 59½c. for Common, 60c. for Medium, 60½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 60½c. for Common, 61c. for Medium, 61½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 61½c. for Common, 62c. for Medium, 62½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 62½c. for Common, 63c. for Medium, 63½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 63½c. for Common, 64c. for Medium, 64½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 64½c. for Common, 65c. for Medium, 65½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 65½c. for Common, 66c. for Medium, 66½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 66½c. for Common, 67c. for Medium, 67½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 67½c. for Common, 68c. for Medium, 68½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 68½c. for Common, 69c. for Medium, 69½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 69½c. for Common, 70c. for Medium, 70½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 70½c. for Common, 71c. for Medium, 71½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 71½c. for Common, 72c. for Medium, 72½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 72½c. for Common, 73c. for Medium, 73½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 73½c. for Common, 74c. for Medium, 74½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 74½c. for Common, 75c. for Medium, 75½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 75½c. for Common, 76c. for Medium, 76½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 76½c. for Common, 77c. for Medium, 77½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 77½c. for Common, 78c. for Medium, 78½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 78½c. for Common, 79c. for Medium, 79½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 79½c. for Common, 80c. for Medium, 80½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 80½c. for Common, 81c. for Medium, 81½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 81½c. for Common, 82c. for Medium, 82½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 82½c. for Common, 83c. for Medium, 83½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 83½c. for Common, 84c. for Medium, 84½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 84½c. for Common, 85c. for Medium, 85½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 85½c. for Common, 86c. for Medium, 86½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 86½c. for Common, 87c. for Medium, 87½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 87½c. for Common, 88c. for Medium, 88½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 88½c. for Common, 89c. for Medium, 89½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 89½c. for Common, 90c. for Medium, 90½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 90½c. for Common, 91c. for Medium, 91½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 91½c. for Common, 92c. for Medium, 92½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 92½c. for Common, 93c. for Medium, 93½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 93½c. for Common, 94c. for Medium, 94½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 94½c. for Common, 95c. for Medium, 95½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 95½c. for Common, 96c. for Medium, 96½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 96½c. for Common, 97c. for Medium, 97½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 97½c. for Common, 98c. for Medium, 98½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 98½c. for Common, 99c. for Medium, 99½c. for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; 99½c. for Common, $1 for Medium, $1½ for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; $1½ for Common, $2 for Medium, $2½ for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; $2½ for Common, $3 for Medium, $3½ for Prime No. 1, Milwaukee Spring, 10 store; $3½ for Common,

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, JUNE 10, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been beaten, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

Amusements This Evening.

BRYANT'S OPERA-HOUSE.—IL TROVATORE (English Opera)—Miss Susan Denin, Mr. D. Bowler.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—THE LONG STRIKE—Mr. J. H. Stoddart, Miss Rose Coghlan.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—ENOCH ARDEN—Mr. Edwin Adams, Miss Phelps.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.—ARTFUL DODGE—Mr. Chas Morris and Mr. W. H. Crane.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—DUMBLE DUMBLE—Mr. G. L. Fox and Mariana Family.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—FORTUNIO AND HIS GIFTED SERVANTS—Mrs. J. A. Oates and company.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—CHRISTY—Mr. Charles B. Thayer and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and Evening.

SHARPLEY'S MINSTREL HALL.—NEGRO COMICALITIES, MINSTRELSY, DANCING, &c.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.—THE GEORGIA MINSTRELS.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralizing influence of self-interested politicking, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still control its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They pledge that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy jobberies and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the people, as distinguished from political factions. In occupying a perfectly independent position, and in fearlessly speaking the truth on all subjects and toward all men, its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to the power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

THE CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition.....10
The Sunday Edition, per annum.....2
The SUBURBAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra.....2

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....2 00

Subscriptions to either or our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the rates.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

We shall publish the next issue of the WEEKLY TIMES *as a triple sheet, in order to give our readers a full and accurate report of the National Republican Convention, held in Philadelphia. Persons desiring extra copies are requested to send in their orders early, as the edition will necessarily be large. Advertisers will find this edition a desirable opportunity to reach a large number of readers. Advertisements must be handed in before 10 o'clock Tuesday night in order to secure insertion. The* SEMI-WEEKLY *of Tuesday next will also be issued as a triple sheet. Copies of both editions may be had at the counter; price, in wrappers, five cents each.*

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

In 1860, when the tariff was simple, the Democratic Party required $6 25 to collect every $100 of Customs duty. In 1871, when the tariff was relatively very complicated, the Republican Party collected these duties at the rate of $3 11 for every $100. The Democrats now ask for control of the Government on the ground that they can manage it more cheaply.

As will be observed from our Washington dispatches, the President is prepared to save the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill from the probably fatal effects of Democratic filibustering. The insertion or omission of the enforcement clause is a question which Congress must decide for itself. What the President is entitled to see to is that the public service should not suffer from the failure of the House to make certain needful appropriations. If these have not been passed by 12 o'clock to-morrow, the proclamation convening an extra session at 12½ will be immediately read, and the House will be compelled to come to such an agreement as will, at least, provide for the estimates which the bill is designed to cover.

The "Liberal" organs count with jubilation on the secession of Indiana from the Republican Party. They will get cold comfort from the ratification meeting held in the city of Indianapolis Saturday evening, at which the nomination of GRANT and WILSON was defended by some of the ablest and most influential of Mr. COLFAX'S friends, and was received with enthusiasm. The Indiana Republicans have too much of the spirit of Mr. COLFAX himself to desert their cause because one honorable ambition connected with it has met with disappointment.

Mr. GREELEY'S best friends are giving up his case as hopeless. We mean by his best friends not those who, like FENTON and the Tammany men, flatter only to betray him, but men like Mr. BOWLES, of the Springfield Republican. When this gentleman concedes that the great mass of the Republican Party is with GRANT and WILSON; that they have the support of what is called the "war feeling," which means that kind of patriotic fervor which does not die out in a few years; that the immense influence of the business men is on their side; that the negro vote is solid for them, and that the best of their men who sympathized with the Cincinnati movement are disgusted with GREELEY—when all this is conceded, there is not even the prospect of success to induce Republicans to join the effort of the Greeley faction to break up the party. The attempt becomes not only malicious but a blunder.

The Greeley-Tammany Lapse.

If the readers of the *Tribune* do not come to the conclusion that it is engaged in carrying out a political bargain with Tammany, it will not be for lack of evidence. Its course in that of a consistent and faithful adhesion to an engagement to screen certain of the Tammany leaders, and the pay accorded by those leaders has already been partially received. It consisted of the Democratic indorsement of Mr. GREELEY by the New-York Convention. No one who watches the course of Mr. GREELEY'S organ, even cursorily, will deny that it is doing all it can to entitle its candidate to the remainder of the consideration in this remarkable bargain—that is, to the Democratic indorsement by the Baltimore Convention. Baltimore and Rochester are a good way apart in a great many respects besides space, and Mr. GREELEY is now regarded as not likely to win as easily in the National, as he did in the State Convention; but if he does not, the Tammany leaders will prove themselves very weak or very treacherous.

Until within a few days, the services of Mr. GREELEY'S organ, to Tammany, have been mainly confined to the defense of HALL and SWEENY. It has recently added Governor and Ex-Mayor HOFFMAN to its list. As late as Friday, it undertook an elaborate apology for both HALL and HOFFMAN. The method of whitewashing HALL was the same it has steadily adhered to for a year, and was fairly illustrated by NAST'S cartoon of Mr. GREELEY standing in sympathetic admiration before the Mayor, who was turning his pockets inside out on the steps of the City Hall. Mr. GREELEY'S organ continues to assert that everybody who has looked into the evidence has failed to show that Mayor HALL got a cent of TWEED'S and CONNOLLY'S stealings. It continues to declare "that not a dollar of the stolen funds can be traced to the Mayor." All this does not affect in the least the fact that the millions stolen by the Ring never could have been stolen if Mayor HALL had not helped. Mr. GREELEY may have "reasons" for thinking Mayor HALL an innocent and slandered person, but they are such as the public, who don't care for Mr. GREELEY'S indorsement at Baltimore, will not accept. As for the defense of HOFFMAN by Mr. GREELEY'S organ, it is no better than an interested advocate of a guilty man could be expected to make. It is declared that Mr. TILDEN and Mr. HAVEMEYER do not believe that "Mr. HOFFMAN got a cent of the stealings of 1868." If this is meant as an assertion that the gentlemen referred to do not regard HOFFMAN as guilty of complicity with the frauds of 1868, then, so far as one of them is concerned, we take the liberty of saying that we don't believe the *Tribune's* statement to be correct. We know it, in fact, to be the reverse of the truth.

But the apologist of the Ring—for Mr. HOFFMAN is now to be classed absolutely with the Ring—does not stop with this indirect statement. It goes on to declare that "the figures of the TIMES are suspicious—nothing more; and that the worst feature of its exposure can be explained away with a word." The feature referred to is the fact that HOFFMAN'S signature appears on warrants paid within a few days before and after—and in several cases, on the same day as the fraudulent warrants signed by COMAN. Mr. HOFFMAN'S apologist says this is of no consequence, because the warrants may have been signed by COMAN a week or a month before they were paid. Does Mr. HOFFMAN really wish to rest his case on this contemptible quibble? If so, he had better confess his guilt at once, and resign the position he has brought into such lamentable discredit. The *Tribune's* explanation amounts to saying that when scamps like GARVEY and INGERSOLL got fraudulent warrants signed, they were in the habit of waiting a week or a month before presenting them for payment. This is so absurd that no one will believe it for an instant. Yet if it be true, the *Tribune* can prove it. There exists in the Mayor's office, according to COMAN himself, a record of the dates of signature of all the warrants bearing his name. The organ of Mr. GREELEY will not be refused anything at HALL'S hands which he dares to make public. Let it demand this record for publication, properly authenticated, and we will then see how long the Ring thieves waited after filling their warrants before drawing the money on them, and dividing it.

But when this shall have been done, whatever may be the result, the burden of the proof against HOFFMAN will not have been touched. Whether the intervals allowed COMAN in which to sign the fraudulent warrants of the last half of 1868 were a few days or only a few hours in duration, the fact remains that after signing some seven hundred thousand dollars of this class of warrants, HOFFMAN stopped short, and every warrant after that was signed by COMAN. HOFFMAN knew that [illegible] nomination, which was seized by the *Tribune* with the eagerness with which the impulsive but illogical drowning person clutches at the proverbial straw. It paraded Mr. BELMONT'S letter to Mr. WOOLLEY and the note with which the latter gentleman prefaced it as though the two contained the most flattering compliments to the Cincinnati candidate. Moreover, it commented upon Mr. BELMONT'S letter editorially, and with the gravest satisfaction. It is related of a person who professed, with much pride, that he had engaged in confidential conversation with a [illegible] man. That when called upon to repeat the remarks of the great man, he admitted that they consisted, in the single sentence, "Get out." Mr. GREELEY is even more easily satisfied. Messrs. BELMONT and WOOLLEY refer to him in the most insulting terms, but he is only elated at the circumstance that these two Democrats is nothing less at all.

Mr. WOOLLEY characterizes the "Liberal Republican" movement as "political insolence," pressed upon the Democratic Party, and expresses his strong dislike to it. Such medicine, "especially with such a coating of assafœtida upon it as surrounds the Greeley pill," will be acceptable, he rumors only to "fishy Democrats." The admission that any species of Democrat can be found willing to swallow Mr. GREELEY, entirely reconciles the latter to the unsavory comparison of himself to assafœtida. The purest materia medica could furnish no drugs so nauseous that Mr. GREELEY would not be delighted by being compared with them, if such comparison were coupled with the suggestion that voters could be found who would swallow either the drugs or GREELEY with equal fortitude.

Mr. BELMONT does not insult Mr. GREELEY as grossly as does Mr. WOOLLEY, but he expresses his dislike of the perpetual candidate quite as clearly. The nomination of GREELEY," says Mr. BELMONT, "is one of those stupendous mistakes which it is difficult even to comprehend." This sentence, we may imagine, was read with the enthusiastic cheers of Gen. COCHRANE and Mr. FENTON'S young man. Mr. BELMONT further says, "He is to me the most objectionable person whom the Liberals could select"—an expression that doubtless called out tears of gratitude from Mr. GREELEY. At present, adds Mr. BELMONT, "many leading men and party organs, besides a very large portion of the German vote, are bitterly opposed to him." To the averse candidate small comfort would be found in such language as this, but Mr. GREELEY and his friends are in ecstacies of delight because Mr. BELMONT, who has long been a leader of the party which Mr. GREELEY has denounced with every variety of intemperate epithets, now deems it worth while to discuss the possibility of Mr. GREELEY'S nomination at the Baltimore Convention.

The drowning man, in his unreasoning agony may catch at a straw, but when he has seized it he does not contentedly abandon himself to its support, confident that he need be no longer in fear of drowning. Mr. GREELEY, however, grasps the extremely attenuated and unsatisfactory straw tossed to him with so many uncomplimentary remarks by Mr. BELMONT, and gratefully grasps his thanks, confident that now his salvation is sure. To what a pass has HORACE GREELEY come, when to be compared to asafœtida and told that his nomination for office is a stupendous mistake, are accepted by him as substantial and welcome compliments.

The Mortality of Three Great Cities.

We have before us the bills of mortality of Paris, London and New-York for a single week in May. The returns from Paris and New-York are for the week ending May 25; those from London are for the week ending May 18. They may be briefly summarized as follows: With a population of 2,251,800, the British metropolitan district counts for 1,366 deaths; with a population of 1,960,000, Paris shows the record of 812, and with a population of 942,300, New-York has 565 deaths. A slight examination will show that these figures give New-York a very alarming pre-eminence over the two European capitals with which it is compared. During the week ending May 18, 26 people died in London out of every 100,000 of the population. During the week ending May 25, 43 people died in Paris out of every 100,000, and during the same week the rate in New-York was 63 out of every 100,000. It must be noted that the week in question was an exceptionally fatal one in New-York, the recorded deaths being 147 in excess of the corresponding week of 1871. Small-pox accounts for 54—precisely the same number as occurred in London during the previous week, and the largest weekly mortality from this disease ever recorded in New-York. Unless an auxiliary cause of this, partially be found in the rapid variations of temperature during the week—from a maximum of 79° to a minimum of 56°—it would be difficult to assign any reason for so extraordinary a rate, save those derived from our filthy streets and neglected sewers.

That the week which we have selected for examination is not an unfair sample of what the gross neglect of sanitary laws has brought upon us, becomes tolerably apparent when we take a more extended area of comparison. This is furnished by the last quarterly return of the British Registrar-General. During the first three months of 1872 the death-rate of London was in the annual proportion of twenty-four per thousand of the population, that of Paris was twenty-three per thousand, and that of New-York thirty-two per thousand. That is to say, the chances of life in New-York appear to be one-third less than in either of the two great capitals of Europe. Berlin was the only important European city in which the rate of mortality was so high, but Berlin was suffering during the first three months of the year from an exceedingly fatal visitation of small-pox—causing an average of seventy-one deaths a week in a population of 826,000. During the first quarter of the year the death-rate of New-York was actually greater than that of the East Indian cities of Bombay and Calcutta, and only a trifle less than that of Madras.

One very suggestive item of our bills of mortality should not pass unnoticed. We seem to maintain a very unenviable superiority over the great cities of Europe in the weekly number of deaths from violent causes. During the first quarter of the year the deaths in London from different forms of violence are set down at 630. As New-York shows a weekly average of about thirty-three deaths from violent causes, our return for the same period may be put down at 430. It will thus be seen that in a population, less by upward of two-thirds, we have but one-third less of deaths by violence. In other words, taking the quarter as the standard for the year, there are in the British metropolis eight people in every ten thousand who come to their death from violent causes in a year, while in New-York there are eighteen in ten thousand. These figures need but little comment. They may help the public to understand, however, that our persistent complaints against the Board of Health and the late Street-cleaning Commission were prompted by the existence of very tangible evils, and that the frequent reference made in these columns to the reckless disregard of human life and safety in this City is founded on very indubitable facts.

Catching at Straws.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE and his assistant, Mr. FENTON'S Professor of Journalism, have caused to be published in the *Tribune* the cacographic praises of Mr. GREELEY, which enthusiastic letters of the alphabet, anonymous persons and Southern Democrats were represented as having written. So many of these congratulatory letters, when closely examined, proved to be compliments of an equivocal nature, and so many others were demonstrated to be silly fictions, designed to cast ridicule upon the wood-chopping candidate, that FENTON evidently issued orders that their publication should cease. Latterly, therefore, the *Tribune* has lacked those inspiriting promises that "GREELEY would receive ninety thousand votes in Commonsew," or that "a life-long Democrat of Blackwell's Island hopes that GREELEY will overthrow this dishonest Administration." On Saturday, however, a genuine [illegible] performed by proxy. Each surgeon is assigned to a "district" [illegible] but they usually live miles away from it and are utterly unavailable in emergencies. The surgeons claim that of the 1,244 applicants for appointment, which is fifty-five to each surgeon, or about one apiece a week. They also say they treated in eight months 2,963 cases of "accident," or about two a week to each surgeon, who, by the way, [illegible] with pneumonia and rheumatism. They also attended 2,127 cases of sickness and injury in the Police force, or less than three a week to each surgeon. The surgeons deem, it will be perceived, have about seven cases each a week, or one a day, for which they draw $2,500 a year. They claim, in somewhat unintelligible terms, to have paid $2,000 visits to the members of the force, but most of these were only to prevent "skamming." We suggest to the Commissioners that, as the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have fifteen or twenty surgeons assigned to the districts about the City, who can attend cases of accident, and as a half dozen surgeons can surely perform all the duties of Police Surgeons, there is here an opportunity to save enough to pay some thirty policemen more. The aggregate pay of the surgeons has increased from $30,000 in 1869, to over $47,000 in 1872.

The report for 1866 shows that there were spent for the chief clerk, deputy, book-keeper, property clerk, the clerks of the Superintendent, President, Secretary, inspectors, the deputy clerks and stenographers, in fact, for all clerical services, $33,000 in 1867, $30,000 in 1868, $38,000 in 1869, $50,000. But in 1872, the Commissioners' estimates for the same service seems to be nearly or quite $77,000. Now, here is a due field for reductions. About forty more patrolmen can surely here be provided for.

Besides having seventy-seven doormen for less than thirty station-houses, the Commissioners have recently introduced a system of appointing janitors for some of the station-houses at nine hundred dollars a year. These are mere political jobs—places made for men who had to have places. One of them is, or was, filled (?) by a man who has twice been removed from public offices for drunkenness, and who, when we last heard of him, was acting as a sort of secretary to GODDARDS, FAY CLERY & Co. at the Greeley Head-quarters at the Astor House. Cut off these janitors, Mr. Commissioners, and you have room for three more patrolmen. Then, perhaps, Judge BOSWORTH could spare one of his sons from the Police roll, and save $2,500 for two patrolmen. One stenographer could easily do all the work needed, instead of having two. While Inspector DILKS and his two associates get only $3,500 a year, is it not paying rather high to give Superintendent KELSO $10,000, and a chief clerk $7,500, a clerk to the Superintendent $4,800, and a deputy clerk $4,900? Must we have a property clerk at $3,500, and an assistant at $3,000? Is it necessary to have a clerk and assistant in the stationery and supply department at $3,500? Is it necessary to have six telegraphers at $1,800 each, and a clerk to them at the same rate? Could not Alderman MCLAREN, now that he is receiving $6,000 a year as a City father, be persuaded to give up his $2,500 as Inspector of oils? Must the Police have an architect at $1,800, and a mechanic—named HAGGERTY, at $1,500? Must two active politicians draw pay as messengers at $1,500 each? Cannot the fires of the City be investigated without paying $5,000 to a Fire-marshal and $3,500 to his assistant, and $3,500 to his chief clerk, and $1,800 to his assistant? Cannot your thirty-two horses be fed and cared for for less than $18,000 a year? Must you pay $7,500 a year for the expense of the steam-boat, independently of $10,000 for hands to run the boat, when they are not running elections? We humbly suggest these conundrums to our Commissioners. As they only receive about $10,000 a year each, we of course feel bound to render them all the assistance in our power. The time may come when the people will wonder whether it is not a "leetle" extravagant to pay Commissioners salary enough to pay over sixty patrolmen.

The Threatened Reduction of the Police Force.

The Board of Apportionment have reduced the appropriation for the Police Board by the sum of $135,000. The Police Board, therefore, at once proceed to declare that this involves a reduction of two hundred or more patrolmen, and to set on the whole gang of Ring papers to howl in chorus against Controller GREEN, though they know full well that the reduction in the appropriations is not the act of Mr. GREEN, but the unanimous decision of a Board, composed of HENRY G. STEBBINS, GEORGE M. VAN NORT, A. OAKEY HALL and Mr. GREEN. The Board of Apportionment have allowed for the present year $3,100,000, or a larger sum than was ever expended in any year except in the last year of the Ring, and in that year the excess was not in the current working expenses of the force, but in the allowances of about $300,000 for station-houses, while only $112,000 is allowed the present year.

It is difficult if not impracticable, to tell precisely what has heretofore been expended for each class of items, and to compare the amount with that estimated for and allowed the present year, and we may therefore make some errors. We can, however, see, we think, that gas and fuel cost not to exceed $34,000 in 1868, $35,000 in 1867, $19,000 in 1868, $27,000 in 1869, while $32,000 are asked for the present year. On this and other items the report of last year gives no information. Advertising, printing and stationery cost in 1866, $14,000; in 1867, $7,500; in 1868, $5,700; in 1869, $16,000, while $15,000 are asked for this year. In contingent expenses there were spent in 1866, $11,700; in 1867, $11,200; in 1868 less than $16,000, and in 1869, $8,400, while $26,000 are asked for 1872. In 1866 the Police steam-boat cost apparently $13,000; in 1867, $16,900; in 1868, $10,400, and in 1869, $11,400; but $16,800 are wanted for 1872. If we include men to man the boat. In all of these items we suggest to the Police Commissioners there is room for a large reduction, enough, we think, to pay the salary of at least thirty patrolmen.

If the Police Commissioners are earnestly looking for further opportunities to reduce expenses without impairing the efficiency of the force, we refer them to the item of $47,250 for twenty-one Police surgeons. These doctors are nominally paid to look after the health of the Police force, to examine applicants for appointment, and to care for cases of accident brought to the station-houses. These duties are, however, in large measure performed by proxy. Each surgeon is assigned to a "district" [illegible] but they usually live miles away from it and are utterly unavailable in emergencies. The surgeons claim that of the 1,244 applicants for appointment, which is fifty-five to each surgeon, or about one apiece a week. They also say they treated in eight months 2,963 cases of "accident," or about two a week to each surgeon, who, by the way, [illegible] with pneumonia and rheumatism. They also attended 2,127 cases of sickness and injury in the Police force, or less than three a week to each surgeon. The surgeons deem, it will be perceived, have about seven cases each a week, or one a day, for which they draw $2,500 a year. They claim, in somewhat unintelligible terms, to have paid 2,000 visits to the members of the force, but most of these were only to prevent "skamming." We suggest to the Commissioners that, as the Commissioners of Charities and Correction have fifteen or twenty surgeons assigned to the districts about the City, who can attend cases of accident, and as a half dozen surgeons can surely perform all the duties of Police Surgeons, there is here an opportunity to save enough to pay some thirty policemen more. The aggregate pay of the surgeons has increased from $30,000 in 1869, to over $47,000 in 1872.

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MINOR TOPICS.

One of the most characteristic of "Grace Greenwood's" letters appears this morning. It describes, with admirable force and humor, a visit to the region of infernal wonders known as the "Devil's Kitchen," as also some features of Western travel now fast disappearing.

During the recent hurricane at Zanzibar, a steamer, belonging to the Sultan of that country, and bearing a strange-sounding Turkish name, was wrecked. This steamer was formerly an object of much interest to the people of this continent, for, under the name of the *Memnondoah*, she plundered and burned scores of peaceful merchantmen. After the close of the war, she disappeared from the news-columns of the Press, and few persons knew what had become of her, until the tidings of her loss in the harbor of Zanzibar were published. The disappearance of ships would be a curious topic of investigation. What has become of the famous Cunard steamers which were so familiar to us ten years ago—the *Asia*, the *Africa*, and the *Arabia*? Where has our fleet of China clippers gone, and what has been the fate of our Liverpool packets? Some of them, of course, have been lost at sea, but the greater part still roam the ocean under new names, and flying alien flags.

The inhabitants of Stuyvesant-square and its immediate neighborhood are still suffering from the sickening effluvia which has been already referred to in these columns. The Board of Health seems to have done nothing to abate it, and in the meantime the only escape from the nauseating effects of the nuisance has been in flight. Many families have accordingly gone to the country a good deal earlier than has been their habit, in order to avoid the risk of being ill all Summer.

Probably all persons who have any regard for their olfactory organs, or are conscious to a dislike to being kicked, insulted and insulted, without the faintest prospect of reparation for such annoyances, instinctively avoid the boats which ply up the Hudson to Fort Lee on a Summer Sunday afternoon. At the same time it does seem a little hard that persons who pay 10¢ a ride in order to enjoy cooler air than can be found in the City should be compelled to inhale the fumes of cheap cigars, the breath of drunken men, and the odors of the lowest class of the population. Why cannot the Police Commissioners, who, by issuing a certain number of permits, virtually control the boats, provide for the comfort of the passengers?

The defendant in a suit for breach of promise lately tried in England proved the unfortunate issue of his cause by becoming a new method of solving the breakfast-table question which is said to puzzle what a man having limited resources can do to entertain those who have accepted them, unless cured and pays for it. The defendant's idea was to "treat" the jury out of the difficulty, and it proved the most effectual way of settling the affair and getting him out of the difficulty, was to invite the jurymen to eat the baby to whose future he was about to be subsequently bound and for them to talk the matter over." Success to such the plaintiff [illegible] the proposal will be made to eat the plaintiff [illegible] no doubt serve a useful purpose in cases where young ladies have the habit to accept [illegible] and entertain views of those of the [illegible] defendant.

Providence is peculiarly supposed to take [illegible] under its especial protection, and it would [illegible] occurred on the London and North-western Railway, that some such [illegible] protecting hand. Two trains, which run distances of eighty miles without stopping, at a uniform speed of forty-two miles an hour, run every day from London to Holyhead, en route for Dublin. One of them starts in the early morning, the other at six at night. About a fortnight ago, a Mr. FERGUSON took his place in a first-class carriage of the latter train. He appears to have slept soundly until it was a little past Rugby at 10½. When he suddenly started up, opened the door, and sprung out. At the point where he leaped there is a deep embankment, down which he rolled into a water-pit, whence he emerged into pitch darkness, terribly mangled. Battered and bleeding, drenched to the skin, and without a hat, he presented a pitiful spectacle, and after wandering about some time, fortunately met a rural constable, who procured a cart and took him to Rugby. His injuries are severe, and he was removed to London for treatment. Mr. FERGUSON supposes that he jumped out in a somnambulic state, or, suddenly aroused, leaped out before being thoroughly awake.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical and Dramatic.

ENGLISH OPERA.

"IL TROVATORE" will be sung at Brandt's Opera-house this evening by Miss HOWSON, Mr. BOWLER and the artists whose performances were last week referred to as attractive and in many respects creditable. No change of bill will be made at any other City theatre.

MME. ARABELLA GODDARD.

It is now arranged, we learn, that some weeks after Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD shall have taken part in the Boston Jubilee, she will commence a series of concerts in this City. The latest homage to the talent of the distinguished artist is paid by the London *Standard* of May 10. The critique appearing in that journal runs thus: "At the fifth new Philharmonic Concert given on Wednesday evening, in St. James' Hall, under the direction of Dr. WYLDE, the splendid piano-forte playing of Mme. ARABELLA GODDARD was the great attraction, and her brilliant execution of one of MOSCHELES' long-neglected concertos, proclaimed the supremacy of that genius which has gained for her the title of our acknowledged Queen of Pianists. Mme. GODDARD'S annual appearance is regarded as a *sine qua non*, and happily no season for many years past has elapsed without some exhibition of her remarkable talent, and some admirable interpretation of a great piano-forte work. To Mme. GODDARD the musical world owes the revival at these concerts of several of DUSSEK'S concertos, and the performance of several of MOZART'S lesser known works for piano and orchestra, while at her hands BEETHOVEN'S grand Opus 73 (E flat) has found its finest modern interpretation, and MENDELSSOHN'S charming style and splendid characteristics have been perpetuated by her delightful execution of his concertos in G and D minor. The public are never weary of listening to such noble works when Mme. GODDARD is the exponent, and the bare announcement of her intention to perform one of them is sufficient to fill St. James' Hall in season and out of season. But Mme. GODDARD'S eclectic taste leads her constantly to extend the boundaries of her *repertoire*, and happily her judgment is always as correct as her knowledge is profound. On Wednesday evening the gifted pianist introduced, with her usual success, the concerto in E by MOSCHELES, which, some years ago, was a popular work, but which has been unjustly neglected by modern pianists. A greater tribute to its merits could hardly be desired by the late Mr. MOSCHELES' warmest admirers than Mme. GODDARD'S performance—a performance perfect in every respect, and one which cannot fail in giving the concerto a new term of popularity and admiration. The vigorous passages of the first movement were wonderfully sustained, the elegance of the *adagio* was charmingly exhibited, and the brilliant manner in which the passages in the *rondo finale* were executed made the audience forget the homeliness of the theme upon which it is based. Mme. GODDARD was enthusiastically applauded after each movement, and on the conclusion of her splendid performance received an ovation which expressed the delight of a very large and critical audience."

OUTWARD-BOUND ARTISTS.

The steamers departing for Europe on Saturday had among their passengers several well-known artists. On the lists appeared the names of Mrs. Fleasy Moedaunt, Mrs. and Miss Mansoobi, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Bandman, Mr. and Mrs. James Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. Griffiths, and Mr. S. C. Campbell.

Reminiscences of President Grant's Boyhood.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Whig, June 6.

We were yesterday the recipients of a very agreeable call from Mr. JOHN S. TOUT, an old citizen of Marseilles, in this county. Mr. TOUT, who is a gentleman of apparently sixty years of age, has resided in Adams County since 1849. Previous to that time, and while a young man, he informs us that he followed the vocation of a tanner, and for a time was employed by the father of President GRANT in this business at Georgetown, Belmont County, Ohio, where Mr. GRANT had a tan-yard containing fifteen or sixteen vats. Young ULYSSES GRANT was then about twelve years of age, a simple country lad, somewhat awkward, but with a basis of honest good sense. He was noticeable for a spirit of enterprise among boys of his age, with a decided tendency to mischievousness, though of the good-natured kind, and was even then fertile in expedients for overcoming difficulties. Being too young to labor in the general departments of his father's business, he officiated as "bark-grinder," and often assisted the older workmen in turning the unfinished leather in the vats. He even then manifested great skill in managing horses, and was generally intrusted with this work when a team was to be driven.

Mr. TOUT speaks in high terms of Mrs. GRANT, the President's mother, whom he describes as a woman of many good traits and a genuine womanly heart, with a word of kindness for every one, especially the most needy—and these qualities he thinks Gen. GRANT has inherited in an eminent degree. He has kept up a correspondence with old Mr. GRANT for many years, until interrupted by the increasing infirmities of the latter, and has always maintained for the family the most cordial friendship. He especially takes a natural and just pride in the career of his former boyish associate and friend, the companion of his labors in the tan-yard at Georgetown, but now President of the United States.

Reminiscences of Travel.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, May 22, 1872.

The journey to the Geysers, traveled at present is not the highly picturesque and sublime road so often described by territorial tourists from Healdsburg, over the "Hog's Back" and the "Devil's Back," and down a grade that was formerly something appalling. This road has been abandoned by the stage company, and unfortunate travelers can only imperil their necks now as is private conveyance, and as there was individual risk from the great driver, who has scattered all his primping honors on the "Hog's Back," professes to have become animated with renown, to have "opened full at Santosh," and will drive on that "pasteboard" mountain ridge no more—for love or money. His new road is admirable for commercial commands some grand views, and has some artistically dangerous and awe-inspiring points. To me the entire drive was full of keen and thrilling enjoyment; the magnificent and ever-varying views, the grandeur of mountain air, the silver elegance of manzanita amongst the dense Sombre foliage, the enormous madrones of flowers, the forest scenery of burls, all along the wild, winding, lovely, tuneful way. For many miles, rolling at and skating down the mountains, we passed no human habitation, encountered no human creature—all save the well-burnt road, was primeval wildness and shadow, and savage mystery. Around point after point, and curve after curve, we crept or swung, in slow ascent, and swift descent. A mountain wall on one side, a steep declivity, dipping down to a dark, fathomless on the other, and we soon ceased to regret for the "Hog's Back," with a sheer precipice on either hand. We had scarcely room in our full hearts to envy the fortunate tourists who last Summer, when this road was first opened, saw sometimes a pic-arrasty stallion along before them, like an *avant courier*. All the younger drivers on this road have been trained by Fox. They have a good deal of his nerve, his accuracy and carefulness, without his splendid dash. The two we rode with—NASH and GWIN, we found rare good fellows, sociable, obliging and intelligent. We were really surprised at their store of information in regard to the plants, birds and animals of the region. Not a flower nodded to us from the bank, but they knew its name. Not a winged creature, pined to go out of the solitude, but they recognized its note.

The Geyser Springs Hotel is a rough, rambling, rather picturesque edifice, unpowered in—a cool, quiet, unpretending place. It is well kept by a genial and intelligent German, "which his name" is SUHRENBERG. Here we were kindly entertained, and found, if not luxuries, some comforts, which we were well prepared to appreciate. Here, if they did not have bills of fare, they had fair bills, and if we were not lodged luxuriously, we had no reason to remember regretfully accommodations in more pretentious hotels below, where beds were a hollow mockery, where pillows dissolved and slunk away under our heads, where mosquito-bars were a delusion and a snare, where cleanliness, ventilation and close jars were not.

In the landlord's young wife we found a singularly earnest and original character, an enthusiastic mountaineer, a good rider, climber and shot. In rough Vaquero costume, she exploring those heights and gorges, she hunts the deer, the fox, the hare, the bear, the animal is her specialty.

The air at this elevation, 2,000 feet in pure and bracing, for though you descend for miles to reach the spot, it has the respectable altitude of 1,200 feet above the level of the sea. The waters and baths are said to possess wonderful curative powers. The great tragedian, EDWIN FORREST, while suffering from a severe attack of rheumatism, some years ago, went into the Indian mud-bath, one day, and came out all ready to play *Othello* or *Hotspur*.

Just opposite the hotel, across a little foot-bridge, is the mouth of the Great Geyser, or Devil's Cañon. This mysterious, vaporous gorge we had no difficulty in exploring—attired as we were in short dresses and stout boots, with a good Alpine-stock in h

[illegible] and [illegible] Lake [illegible] since a [illegible] summit to [illegible] in the [illegible] Yellowstone [illegible] stimulants, and kicked [illegible] and you will [illegible] of '72—that spell is [illegible]

GRACE GREENWOOD.

THE DEVIL'S PULPIT.

Sketches of the Grand Samuel at Saratoga—The Wild Tenderer on the Reserve Question—Shoulder-Hitting in Slowing.

From the St. Louis Republican, June 8.

Mr. T. M. SAMUEL told Col. F. B. SUTTON, private secretary of Hon. CHICORY, principal chief of the Creek Nation, his stockade at the Planters. These gentlemen are merchants of Cokenlusaw, the capital of the Creek or Muskogee Nation, and visit the city yearly in a block of fourteen goods. Besides, Mr. SAMUEL takes back with him to his country, as a historical relic, a pretty brunette Creole girl, who was the daughter of a leading Creek, her mother being HARRIET LAMARR. Her education commenced in the Lawrence Female Seminary, and was completed at Washington Female Seminary, in this city.

These gentlemen report that the grand Council commenced its session on Monday, the 3d of June, but owing to the heavy rains since the streams are low, few of the delegates had arrived. SIMON HOAG, the Indian Superintendent, was also detained at Lawrence, by the pressure of business, and would not be present at the Council until next week. It was the delegates will be received in state by the civilized tribes, embracing the Cherokees, Choctaws, Muskogees or Creeks, Seminoles, Chickasaws, Wyandottes, Osages, Quapas, confederate Peorias, Kaws and Pottawatomies. Weas, Pecankeshaws, Kaskaskias. By this time all the wild tribes will be represented by delegates or agents. The Cheyennes, who was, Arrapahoes, Comanches, Apaches, Caddoes, together with most of the affiliated bands on the Washita reservation and on the plains.

MOCHO HOTOMIT, the second chief of the Creeks, had just returned to Okmulgee from a visit to the north, and, while he had not seen any of the principal chiefs and head men had agreed to come in at the council. Among those who promised to come were LITTLE RAVEN and BIG MOUTH, of the Arrapahoes, YELLOW HORSE and LONE WOLF, of the Cheyennes, and BIG BEAR, of the Kiowas. Gen. SHERMAN, at Fort Sill, when SATANTA and other Kiowa scalp-lifters were arrested and are now shut up in the Texas State Prison.

Delegations are also expected from the Seneca Reservation in Genesee County, New-York, from the Tonawanda Reservation, in Genesee County, New-York, and from other small tribes along the northern lakes, to whom invitations have been sent. The design is to fill up the Territory with the original natives of the country, both wild and civilized, and thus put an end to the statement that the Indian Territory is not half populated, which is urged as an argument for its opening in the whites to open up the country and remove the "Chinese barrier" along our borders. The Okmulgee Constitution, promulgated in 1870, has been adopted by all the civilized tribes, except by the Cherokees and Chickasaws. There is said to be quite a clamor in the Cherokee family, looking to the application of the Okmulgee Constitution, which provides for a legislature, executive and judicial department. The legislative department is vested in a General Assembly, composed of a Senate and House of Representatives; the executive in a Governor elected for two years, and the judiciary in a Supreme Court, District Courts, and such inferior Courts as may be provided for by law. The Creeks favor the Okmulgee plan, and are opposed to the Congressional bill for territorialization of country. They say they are willing to give the right of way for necessary railroads, and offer to give up their country. They say they have some to spare. The Okmulgee Council was formerly held in the chamber of the "House of Kings" of the old council-house. But this room is found too small for the number assembled to be present, and the merchants have therefore erected a frame building on the public square, adjoining the council-house, capable of accommodating several thousand delegates and spectators. About 800 wild Indians are expected to be present with their clay pipes. Old SOK VAR, for many years the second Chief of the Choctaws, was met on the way, going to the council.

Gen. Howard's Mission to the Apaches.

From the St. Paul (Minn.) Press, June 8.

It was for the purpose of settling the troubles which the Government has had of late with the Apache Indians of Arizona, if that were possible, and if not, to arrive at a more perfect understanding of the case, that the mission of Gen. HOWARD and his companions to the "Far West" was undertaken. Major SMITH, the well known and respected Indian Commissioner, was of the party, and while here in St. Paul yesterday, some interesting facts were obtained from him in regard to his trip and its results. On their arrival in Arizona these Commissioners found that they had difficulties to contend with, not only from the Indians, but also from the whites. The old policy had been to keep the Indians under military control alone, and the proposition to relieve them from the grasp of this strong arm, seemed to the settlers to be but to proclaim anarchy. They felt sure that the Indians would only submit to stay on their appointed reservations and behave themselves while under military rule. At the time of the principal chiefs and head men had agreed to come in at the council. Among those who promised to come were LITTLE RAVEN and BIG MOUTH, of the Arrapahoes, YELLOW HORSE and LONE WOLF, of the Cheyennes, and BIG BEAR, of the Kiowas. Gen. SHERMAN, at Fort Sill, when SATANTA and other Kiowa scalp-lifters were arrested and are now shut up in the Texas State Prison.

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Russia and England.

The *Erchange Gazette*, of St. Petersburg, urges the Russian Government to lose no time in pushing forward its conquests in Central Asia. "No one can doubt," it says, "that Russia has not yet attained her natural frontiers in Turkestan; she must, and her Government knows it, advance so far as China on the east, and up to Persia and Afghanistan on the south. * * * Bokhara and Khiva cannot be depended upon; they are quiet only so long as they tremble. England sees that it is their destiny to occupy or lead to become Russian, and she takes her measures accordingly. Yakoot Khan has received 3,000 new rifles from India, and sixty English artillerists officers have come to the Khanate to organize the various branches of the military administration. The Ameer of Bokhara, too, is supplied to the fullest to accept him as his vassal. * * * Russia must not wait for the English to provide her enemies with sufficient arms and teach them European tactics. England, secure in her maritime position everywhere shocks the power of Russia; in Central Asia she supports the native princes, and in Eastern Europe, where she suspects the Sultan and the Austrian Government against their refractory subjects. The best thing Russia can do to put a stop to these machinations is to approach England in Central Asia, as she cannot menace her by sea.

The Canvas in Grasshopper Gulch.

From the Sacramento Union, June 1.

The farmers of California will this year have not far from 20,000,000 bushels of wheat to sell in San Francisco buyers. There will probably be a scarcity of transportation, and the market will be kept steadily without any pressing in the sack business. We are informed that a ring has been organized to-day to put up sacking to exorbitant prices. For nine-ounce sacks which will hold two bushels, they demand eighteen to twenty cents. We are also informed that like sacks can be bought at New-York for fourteen and a quarter cents, and that it costs one and a quarter for shipping them by rail and only three-fourths of a cent by steamer. Farmers can, therefore, save from three to four cents on each two-bushel sack by purchasing in New-York. That is nearly twenty per cent. gained, and we advise the farmers' clubs throughout the country to unite with the view of flanking the enemy.

Illicit Distillers.

CINCINNATI, June 8.—Deputy United States Marshal HARRINGTON passed through this city, Saturday, en route to Louisville, with eight prisoners from Eastern Kentucky, charged with running illicit distilleries. Lieut. YOUNG and eleven men of the Seventh Cavalry guarded the prisoners. The Marshal reports that five distilleries were broken up, but the owners escaped.

THE NEW REPUBLIC.

The Reconstruction of Italian Nationality—The Assembly of the Three Estates—The Powers in France—The Story of a New Work.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, May 27, 1872.

The letter of NAPOLEON III upon Sedan, which the Telegraph and Affairly carried to you, has been but lightly received by the Paris Press and because the subject is an extremely delicate one. Forced to answer yes or no as to whether the captives ought to have been put somewhere so as for a longer period, and by many would hesitate to say "no." But every one tries to evade the direct issue of "yes" or "no" the question? Ask the Whitelaw Reids to put it, the question is a delicate one for Franklin many for his own dared express himself by speaking the army. McMAHON is too popular to be left quiet; and yet he has taken the responsibility upon himself, said, to say that the fight ought to have been continued after fourteen thousand men were slain, is to arouse all the ofleers of feeling in their army. Technically perhaps, the Emperor had no right to raise the white flag except by his Generals, but DUCROT had other eye-witnesses say that no attempt at capitulation was held, but the officers could not be found, and at length, one after another, they skirted away in order to avoid the responsibility of surrendering the Emperor's order to stop the firing. DUCROT says that several refused to obey the order, and that he was obliged to send a second chief officer with the written order, after DE WIMPFFEN'S mad attempts to cut his way through the German lines had failed and left no other hope.

THE TROOPS AT SEDAN.

But I can tell you what no Frenchman would dare to say here, the troops were utterly worthless as that moment. Scarcely any of them were killed with their fire to the enemy, but the great majority were mowed down while flying into the town, or where crowding the streets looking for a place of safety. There was but a feeble attempt made to hold the heights, and an officer told me that after deploying his men upon one of the hills they began to scatter at once so that, on giving the order to begin firing, barely a score of men could be found. Thoroughly disheartened, he withdrew this squad and followed the *regards*. Gen. DUCROT tried to muster a regiment, but not fifty men, including about thirty officers, answered to his call. The cavalry alone was stanuch, and this he had to sacrifice, or did sacrifice in a forlorn hope, which drew from Gen. SHERIDAN the cry: "My God! they are going to charge!" and, "Oh! the brave men!" from the lips of the German King. Gen. DE WIMPFFEN'S attempt failed in the same way. With every show of gallantry a band of men greeted his encouraging speech, but when he spurred his horse forward he saw that only a good sized company, growing smaller at every step, really followed him. At this point the officers became discouraged, and ran into the town to hide behind walls and houses. Two generals were seen lying at full length in the mud, surrounded by privates. When the Emperor asked for certain officers they were found hiding, and answered that it was no use trying to obey for the troops could no longer be coaxed or driven. Yet even then the general officers admitted the responsibility of surrender, until indignant at such general cowardice, and satisfied that nothing more could be done with the men, Napoleon took the responsibility upon himself. All this is so clear today that very little can be said, and the journals chiefly ridicule the phrase where Napoleon says that it was with his sword that he performed the act of humanity. The German reports had already made this declaration unnecessary, but the letter has a political object as well. It will be observed that the Commission of inquiry is ignored, and an appeal made to the judgment of the people.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

The most furious storms in the Assembly are nearly always followed by a period of calm, and for the past few days things have gone on quietly. Being united in a sentiment of hostility to M. ROUHER, it is not easy to proceed at once to discords, and it is probable that M. THIERS has taken advantage of this fact to push through his bill for the formation of the *Conseil d'état*. Saturday, however, is the day generally devoted to odds and ends, but mainly to the "sacred right of petition." These petitions are curious in the extreme. One man asks only to complete his nearly-developed system for manufacturing diamonds, whereby vast wealth can be guaranteed to the State; another petitions the Assembly to add to the legal reasons for divorce the discovery on the day of the marriage that the bride is about to become a mother. One man recommends a new rule for squaring the circle; another prays that God be banished entirely from France for allaying the Emperor to plunge the nation into war, and for permitting the French armies to be overthrown. Some of the most astonishing petitions imaginable are read on Saturday, the most of these being dealt with as lightly as possible, and referred to with infinite tact by the reporters who recommend that the Assembly pass to the order of the day. There is generally no interruption to the continued reading, but now and then a petition comes up written by some of the members, or at their request, for the purpose of raising a certain question. In such cases the matter is referred. To-day the bill for the re-organization of the army comes up, and it is not likely that the clause relating to obligatory service will be reached during the first session. It is upon this point that the differences occur, and if I am correctly informed, M. THIERS has given way since he found that M. ROUHER was upon the side of obligatory service and would speak against the system of exemptions by the purchase of substitutes.

THE FRENCH DRAMA.

Some three weeks ago the Théâtre de Cluny announced a *première représentation* of a new drama called "Le Presbytère." As on all such occasions, the house was composed of journalists, of art critics, authors and the world of art and of letters in general, for a vast majority of tickets are reserved for the Press and for friends of the drama on first nights. In no part of the world could a more critical audience be found, as the Parisians constantly boast, but this is due not as much to the better quality of the critics but to their greater number and their community of thought. They have a regular rule for the drama, and are great sticklers for the rules of art, which is excellent, because it is nothing more nor less than the art of the ancients. Nothing stands a show of success if not constructed according to Gunter—that is, according to the recognized rules of art. While this prevents any daring flights of fancy like those found in SHAKESPEARE, it tends to keep up the standard of the drama, or to give interest to the dramatic art. The drama of France is excellent, but a little monotonous. Every new piece turns upon the old story of love, adultery, crime and murder, and a pure drama as we understand the term would have no chance of success if written in more than two acts. M. DE GRANDE'S short pieces succeeded because they were light and amusing, but saying as the tragedy must have the modern elements of tragedy, and be constructed according to SOPHOCLES. Every French journalist makes the drama a special study, and hence we find scarcely a man upon the Parisian Press who is not competent to write a good dramatic criticism, although he may make himself supremely ridiculous in politics. It is a frequent complaint in New-York that there is no genuine dramatic criticism, but in order to have that criticism something like the French system should be adopted. If the managers of theatres would devote their first nights to the Press, to artists and men of letters, it is very probable that the evil complained of would be speedily remedied.

But I began to speak of the new piece when led away by the character of the audience. The set world at Paris soon found that there was something like talent in "Le Presbytère," and at the end of the second act there were loud cries for the author. The piece had been given anonymously—quite an unusual thing—and there was a general desire to learn who had written the "Presbytère," in order to know what political coloring to give the sentiments which it contained, and any one versed in the science of criticism upon art merely, but unfortunately, every writer seeks to make it serve a few political thrusts at the press in the world of a political enemy, or to add a little warmth to the heat of praise if a friend. Hence the journalists grow loud in their calls for the author. M. LABOUCHERE, the director, finally came before the curtain, and—but the story is so well told in the soldier's letter, that I give it entire. It runs thus:

"The director said—He has just said to me—

"GENTLEMEN AND LADIES: I wish I were able to give you the name of the author of the piece which has been played before you, but I assure you that I do not know it myself. I thank you for having received the work favorably before me, and I will give you the name of the author."

"The next morning and the following days the head-bills of the Théâtre de Cluny bore the words: 'Le Presbytère,' drama in three acts, by M. DE ——.' Now the problem is—explanation of this mystery. This is not a promise but a confession. I have promised, I assuming no responsibility, to give the name. I believe it right to do so. The author, whose name I am about to speak, has not asked me to do so. He has, on the contrary, begged me to keep his name secret. But I am sure that he will pardon me for having violated his wish, in view of the circumstances. I have promised, I must keep my word. I will do so. The author of 'Le Presbytère' is M. DE ——, a young author, and it is probable that Mme. FIGUIER will have to pay for her mystification sooner or later. At the same time all are agreed in praising M. LABOUCHERE, who seems to have escaped entirely from the ire of the Mutual Admiration Society.

A SINGULAR SUICIDE.

A singular suicide was recorded yesterday—two of them, in fact—and the present mania seems to be for shooting a member of society and so end one's existence. A strong, able-bodied man, who wished to shuffle off his mortal coil, took a long rope, reaching about half way down from the fourth story. He then secured one end of the rope firmly, and tied the other end not about his neck but about one ankle. Then, with a sudden spring, he threw himself out of the window. Of course, when he reached the end of the rope he came crashing against the wall of the house with such force that his brains were scattered upon the wall and the people below. The other sought death by tying his feet and neck both behind him, his head down-ward, his body almost flat. He was found expiring, but reviving, and appears to have made great efforts to escape from the trap he had so carefully prepared. ASHBY.

A Bomb Exploded—Shooting of Communists at Satory.

Paris (May 30) Correspondence of the London Daily Telegraph.

Dictatorship, tempered by fusillades, is bringing culprits to trial, they dispatch them with terrible haste so soon as their guilt has been certified by the final Court of Appeal. No public notice is ever given of an execution, and few people ever hear of it until it is all over. A paragraph appeared in an evening paper last night to this effect: "The Commission of Pardons has commuted the sentence passed on PASCAL and DUCHÊNE; the appeals of BARIEUX, BOIS and BOUDIN have been rejected." To the world at large this paragraph conveys no hint as to the date of execution; the initiated read between the lines that on the following morning, dawn will find on the usual military pageant on the plains of Satory. There is, nevertheless, a certain amount of uncertainty in the matter, so very closely are all such secrets kept in France; and it was only on the receipt of a hint from a high authority that some time after midnight I resolved to attend a friend to the field of glory. The impression made upon me by the ghastly spectacle I shall try to describe in the plainest possible language.

SATORY.

A fleet exercising ground than the plain of Satory it is not possible to imagine. The ground is as flat as a billiard-table, and it is not devoid of a certain beauty—the thick turf being emerald green, and the whole surface plain surrounded by a belt of fine trees. Troops are marching in companies to take up their appointed positions on the ground. A raised battery is a prominent object, and opposite to it, at some distance, is a huge earthen mound, against which a target stands out distinctly in black and white. Troops are forming in three sides of a square, which is completed by the butt. It is not until you get quite close to the mound that you perceive on the lower ground immediately in front three white stakes ranged in a line, each about four feet high and two feet apart. These are the poteaux against which the culprits are to stand. A good many soldiers, not on duty, have turned out as *amateurs* to see the show; they collect on the top of a mound near the butt, but they are driven down by the artillery sentinels and mounted police, who, dressed in a little authority, enter about with a very unnecessary zeal. The morning air is chill, and every body on duty or off duty tries to comfort himself with a smoke. "*Nous aurons encore trente-cinq minutes*," says a sergent-de-ville, in a grumbling, querulous tone, and the condemned men! They only had thirty-five minutes, and methinks they had as much reason to complain. A soldier proceeds to work on the target, sawing it off short; he is going to take it away, perhaps, that it may not divert the soldiers' aim; and one feels irritated with him for being so slow. One wonders, too, that they have allowed the red signal flag to remain at the top of the butt. Would not a Communard see an omen or an augury in the accident? An engineer close to me is coolly fashioning wedges, in preparation for the artillery practice, which is to begin "aussitôt que cette affaire est finie." Another process impudently: that he wants his breakfast. These dogs, which are perpetually frightening the horses of the mounted police, as well as the riders, excite continual merriment. There are scarcely more than a dozen civilians present; but I observe two women. One—a brazen-looking creature, with a black mustache, and wearing that peculiar kind of hooded cloak which you see in Belgium—is talking and laughing a hoarse, harsh laugh, that chilled one's blood. The other was charmingly dressed in black silk, and looked like a lady; she spoke to nobody; her face was deadly pale; her eyes were large with tears, and yet there was a strange composure about the lips that told of strength and of purpose. Her bearing was rigidly calm, but I fancied that the suck of her dainty black parasol was snapped in two. What had that woman to do at such a scene? I know not; but, assuredly, it was not curiosity that brought her there. There was now a slight confusion. A sergent-de-ville was seen to brush his cloth; and hid itself away to the left of the poteaux.

THE EXECUTIONERS AND THE CONDEMNED.

Then the peloton or firing parties marched in and piled arms opposite the same alley sticks about which everything in that huge plain seemed to gather of its own accord. The peloton consisted of about fifty men, one from the Chasseurs de Vincennes. Hard men though they must be to do this thing and emblazoned though they are against the Communists, I do not think, to do them justice, that they liked their duty. They looked pale; they were perceptibly falling out, and they mingled with the spectators to be joked at, perhaps, by their own officers. Then, as the prisoners, my own mind that those fellows were marauding ruffians who had slain unoffending fellow-prisoners in cold blood. SARISSAN and BOIS, Colonel and Lieutenant in the Communist army, had tortured and killed the very priests who had devoted themselves to the task of tending the wounded we both knew, for no reason but that they were good men. ROUDIER had actually shot down a chemist in the Rue Richelieu because he protested against his son, a mere lad, being impressed into working at a barricade. But with the best will in the world, I could not persuade myself that BOIS might not perish for the 5,000 soldiers to be brought out under arms for the mere sake of killing three defenceless wretches. Meanwhile the minutes passed on; the officers rolled up cigarettes, compared watches, and consoled each other with the reflection, "Soyez tranquille, mon cher, ce sera bientôt militaire." And so it was; for just as the first silvery tones of a distant convent clock were wafted across the heath, striking the hour, the trumpets rang, the drums beat *Aux armes*, the troops dressed up, and the three ambulance wagons dashed into the square at a sharp trot. The prisoners had not been apprised of their appeal having been rejected until four o'clock in the morning, and the news had come upon them like a thunderbolt. They had passed the night in writing letters, and had been supplied with wine and food. Their breakfast was scarcely touched, and they were dressed in their own clothes. BOIS was a tall, well-built man, having good, clean-cut features and a coal-black beard. He wore a dark blue blouse, light-brown velvet coat, Garde Nationale trousers, and a coloured scarf round the waist.

THE EXECUTION.

The priest, going up to each in turn, kissed him on both cheeks, as was decreed by the sentence, and each performed the same act, and then, with a firm step, walked to the poteaux, a group of the executioners following. And here I cannot help saying one of the strangest peculiarities of an over-excited state of mind. While the drums rolled, and the troops presented arms, BOIS was the only one of the three who showed any sign of emotion. He turned round to the executioners, and with a gesture of his hand, which I can see now as clearly as I then saw it, he motioned to them to stand back. And here I must say that BOIS behaved throughout with a manliness which, I am sure, must have commanded the respect of his executioners. He refused to be bandaged, and, as the fatal moment approached, he threw back his head, and looked proudly around him. Then, as the volley rang out, he fell forward on his face, and BOUDIN, who was already dead, and SARISSAN, who was under-sized man, with heavy sensual features, looked like the type of a London rough. BOIS was a tall, well-built man, having good, clean-cut features and a coal-black beard. He wore a dark blue blouse, light-brown velvet coat, Garde Nationale trousers, and a coloured scarf round the waist.

AN AFTER SCENE.

When the surgeon and his attendants retired from the *poteaux*, it became evident that painfully long as the interval had been, he had not been speaking of trouble. For with an eye to dramatic effect, he had disposed the bodies symmetrically, so that their feet should point toward the *dolling* troops. Then the trumpets struck up a lively tune, and all the troops present—three batteries of artillery, cuirassiers and other cavalry; four or five battalions of the line, engineers, &c.—some five thousand men—marched at quick step before the dead, stiff, staring bodies. I cannot describe the feelings which I myself experienced, but they were not those of exciting sympathy for the guilty. To see a man lying on his back there, his head a shapeless mass and the large red spot on his breast growing every moment larger and larger, and to think that not one human soul was moved sparkling with passionate eloquence—the tender-ed rather to make one forget his crimes than to remember his cruelty. Yet I am bound to confess that this feeling is not shared by all, for when the troops had passed by, and the black van and omen arose up and unladen its dreadful burden of pine coffins, I saw a soldier spurn with his foot at the yet warm brains of BOIS, and I heard him say, "*C'est assez cela, qu'il a fait son discours.*"

THE OLD CATHOLICS.

Progress of Father Hyacinthe's Roman Committee.

Writing from Rome on May 15, the London *Times* correspondent says: "Father HYACINTHE left Rome for Paris early in the present month. His high qualities and his remarkable eloquence seem strongly to have impressed all who had the opportunity of personal acquaintance. He attended his five conferences. The Committee of Old Catholics is established in Rome, and of which he himself is President, has published its programme, of which I have been requested to forward to you the published translation:

"The Committee established in Rome in defence of the Catholic faith against the innovations of these latter times, and for the promotion of a discipline and moral reform in the Church, feels the necessity of proclaiming that it is on the divine foundation of the Holy Scriptures, and on the ancient and pure doctrine taught by the Fathers and received by the Church of the first eight centuries, that the reunion of all Christians can be effected. Any attempt at religious reform inspired by another spirit is, in its eyes, at once unchristian. It confesses Christ to be the Son of the living God, the true redeemer of the human race, and the only mediator between God and man

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the EXCHANGE, on Saturday, June 8, no sales were held, and the market was generally quiet. Business for the week closes dull, but with every feeling of confidence in existing prices with no new features to report. A little more activity than usual is evident in westside lots and inquiry in this direction is quite strong. The only public sale of importance held on Saturday was one at White Plains, an auction conducted by JAMES M. MILLER, at which, under a Court order, 178 acres of land, known as the De Lancey Farms, situate near White Plains, were sold for sale. A report of the transaction will be made to-morrow. JOSEPH MCGUIRE was also to sell, on Saturday, under a legal order, at Yonkers, Westchester County, a plot of nine lots fronting on Grinnell, Prospect and Cunton streets, a report as to the result of which will also appear to-morrow. The sale at Darien, Conn., by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., announced for Saturday, was again interrupted by a storm, and postponed until Monday. The Greenville, N. J., auction—LEWIS E. WOOD, Auctioneer—advertised for Wednesday of last week, postponed by reason of showers, will, we have been informed, be held on Tuesday of next week. June 18.

REVIEW OF LAST WEEK'S BUSINESS.

The sales held at the Exchange during the past week were attended by a volume of business considerably larger than during the week previous, have been somewhat noticeable, the only transactions worthy of mention being the sale on Monday, June 3, by MOSES, WILKINS & CO., of the property of Mr. Moses, Seventh Avenue and Fifty-fourth street, and the sale on Tuesday, June 4, by JOSEPH MCGUIRE, of Sixty-four lots on Grinnell, Prospect and Canton streets, Yonkers, both of which were fully reported in the RECORD AND GUIDE. The sales of Court realty made at auction within the week are as follows:—

One or two parties have reported sales for Monday, June 3, sale at Ravenswood, Long Island, near Astoria, by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., of 200 lots, for $252,000, an average of $1,260 per lot, one of the most successful open-air auctions ever held on Long Island. Tuesday, June 4, sale at West Bergen, by J. M. Bellamy, of forty-four lots, for $26,845. This auction was executed through the midst of a heavy storm, and the auctioneer deserves great credit for the result achieved. Same day, sale at Oakland, N. J., by A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., of thirty-six lots, for $9,815, when the auction was adjourned on account of rain. Saturday, June 8, sale at Elmhurst, by MULLER, WILKINS & CO., of four lots at Inwood, Westchester County, for $1,810. Wednesday, June 5, sale at West Summit, N. J., near New Providence, by ROSS, CROSS & DICKINSON, of 101 acres of land, known as the "John C. Burnet" farm, for $9,000. Same day, sale at Bedford, plain, held by National Iron Bank of Morristown, N. J. The property sold low. Thursday, June 6, sale at Woodside, Long Island, by JESSE JOHNSON, Jr., of 115 lots for $29,016, average $257 per lot, another remarkably successful result. Same day, sale at Orange, by MILLER, WILKINS & CO., of house and thirty-seven and one-half acres of land, located at Rye, Westchester County, owned by the Bradford estate, for $37,200. Total value of property reported sold as above noted, $384,340.

For the present week, the auctions projected should receive attention, as many of these are of special importance, as will be seen by a reference to the list appended.

KING WARD'S PROMISED SALES.

The following auctions are announced for the present week, the sales taking place on the days noted, at which the real estate described will be offered:—

Tuesday, Morning, June 13.

By SULLIVAN, WHEELER & CO., at the Exchange, at public auction, the lot of land together with the three-story brick dwelling thereon, situate on the south-west side of Mulberry-street, between Canal and Hester streets, known as the "Shirt Factory," under a decree of the Supreme Court, under the direction of HENRY NICOLL, Esq., referee. Also, under the direction of EDWARD A. GRIDLEY, Esq., referee, the two-story brick house and lot, No. 12½ Allen-street, sold for partition in the suit of Sarah Ann Bowne et al. against Mary Ann Bowne et al.

By JAMES M. MILLER, at the Exchange, at public auction, the three-story brick dwelling-house and lot, No. 1 Sharon-street, between Hudson and Greenwich streets, sold by order of the Supreme Court, in partition suit of Mary Ann Miller et al. against Mary Ann Miller

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.
THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS.
ATLANTIC.....June 15, 1 P. M.
CORNIC.....June 22, 8 A. M.
REPUBLIC.....June 29, 1 P. M.
ADRIATIC.....July 6, 8 A. M.
From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.
RATES—Saloon State-rooms, smoking-room and saloon, on main deck, amidships, where passengers are not disturbed by the ship's motion. Tickets issued to all parts of Europe at low rates. Through Bills of Lading issued for Baggage to Germany, Switzerland, Italy, &c. For passage, apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New York.
P. H. CROWELL, Agent.

Reduction in Cabin Rates.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from New-York every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.
Passengers booked and forwarded from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, France, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America to and from all parts of the world.
Sailing from New-York to Glasgow.
ANCHORIA.....Wednesday, June 19, 2 P. M.
ETNA.....Saturday, June 22, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....Wednesday, June 26, 2 P. M.
ETNA.....Saturday, June 29, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....Wednesday, July 3, 2 P. M.
ETNA.....Saturday, July 6, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....Wednesday, July 10, 2 P. M.
ETNA.....Saturday, July 13, 2 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....Wednesday, July 17, 2 P. M.
ETNA.....Saturday, July 20, 2 P. M.
Rates from New-York to Glasgow, Londonderry, Belfast, Liverpool or Queenstown, cabin, $75 and $80, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Children under 12 years, half price. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and to all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading issued for Baggage to Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, Queenstown, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at the Company's office, No. 7 Broadway, Bridge entrance.
CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO AND FROM LONDON DIRECT.
Vessels sail from Nos. 61 and 62 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
CANADA, Wednesday, June 26, at 11 A. M.
HOLLAND, Saturday, June 29, at 2 P. M.
EGYPT, Wednesday, July 3, at 11 A. M.
TO LONDON DIRECT.
THE QUEEN, Thomas, Wednesday, June 19, at 2 P. M.
HELVETIA, Saturday, June 22, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80 currency.
Steerage.....$25, currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $25, currency.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.
F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, June 15, 10 A. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, June 22, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRISTOL.....Thursday, June 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.....Saturday, June 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, June 27, 11 A. M.
CITY OF LIMERICK.....Thursday, July 4, 2 P. M.
and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.	Payable in Currency.
To Liverpool.....$75	Steerage.....$30
To London.....80	To London.....32
To Paris.....90	To Paris.....35

Passengers also booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.
Through tickets to Constantinople, Alexandria, Egypt and Malta at moderate rates by Pacific mail steamers from New-York on the 1st and 15th of each month.
Through Bills Lading given on shipments of goods to Havre and Antwerp.
Drafts issued at lowest rates.
For further information apply at the Company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.—THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM NEW-YORK.
Scotia...Wednesday, June 12	Siberia...Saturday, June 15
Java...Wednesday, June 19	Russia...Wednesday, June 19
China...Wednesday, June 26	Calabria...Saturday, June 29
Russia...Wednesday, July 3	Abyssinia...Saturday, July 6
China...Wednesday, July 10	Scotia...Saturday, July 13

RATES OF PASSAGE.—Cabin, $100; steerage, $30, according to accommodation. Tickets to and from Paris, gold. Circular, with plan of steamers, sailing dates, &c., sent free on application. Returning tickets on favorable terms.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, and all parts of Europe, at lowest rates. Through Bills of Lading issued for Baggage to Glasgow, Belfast, Londonderry, Liverpool, Queenstown, Havre, Antwerp, and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green; for steerage passage, at the Company's office, No. 7 Broadway, Bridge entrance.
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FOR LIVERPOOL,

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WYOMING, Capt. WILLIAMS.....June 12, at 10 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. MORGAN.....June 19, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. TOBIN.....June 26, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. PRICE.....July 3, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN, July 10, at 2 P. M.
NEVADA, Capt. FORSTER.....July 17, at 2 P. M.
Cabin passage, $75 gold.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
ST. LAURENT.....Saturday, June 15
WASHINGTON.....Saturday, June 22
VILLE DE PARIS.....Saturday, July 13
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO HAVRE OR BREST.
First cabin.....$125 | Second cabin.....$75
To Paris, $5 and $6 additional.
Excursion tickets at reduced rates.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American citizens going to or returning from the Continent will save the risk of detention during the June fraud, avoid both frauds by English railway and the discomfort of crossing the Channel, besides giving direct employment to French labor.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, agent,
No. 55 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA;
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND EXCLUSIVELY THE FREIGHT TO MARTHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, &c.
Steamers New-York and Aspinwall on the 1st and 15th of each month, except when those days fall on Sunday, the day previous.
June 15.—Steamer HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. A. G. CRAY, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, via Kingston, Jam., connecting at Aspinwall with steamer ARIZONA, Capt. ——, sailing same day for Panama, Acapulco, Manzanillo and San Francisco, for freight or passage apply at the office, No. 2 Bowling-green.
June 15.—Steamer COLORADO, Capt. T. H. PATTISON, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting at Aspinwall with steamer COLON, Capt. ——, sailing same day for Panama, Acapulco, Manzanillo and San Francisco. For freight or passage apply at the office, No. 2 Bowling-green.
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WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 29 Wall-st.

FOR RACHAC, R. F.

HAVILAND WEST ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP Alhambra, Capt. ——, will leave NORTH RIVER, Pier No. 7, foot of Rector-st., THURSDAY, June 27, at 2 o'clock P. M., for freight or passage apply to
W. P. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DIRECT LINE TO HAVANA.

HAVANA, REGORDO AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Havana Mail Steamship Line.
The new and first-class steamer CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, 2,500 tons, Capt. ——, will sail for HAVANA, direct, on SATURDAY, June 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF HERKIMER, Saturday.....June 15
CITY OF ALEXANDRIA, Saturday.....June 29
CITY OF HOUSTON, Saturday.....July 13
For freight or passage apply at
P. ALEXANDER & SONS, No. 32 Broadway.

UNITED MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY sailing every THURSDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River, foot of Morris-st., for HAVANA, touching at KINGSTON, Jam., every other trip.
GOLDEN CASTLE, Capt. T. H. MORTON, June 20.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. J. E. BAKER, (via Nassau), June 27.
For freight or passage apply to
W. P. DIMOCK, President,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

NOTICE TO TRAVELLERS.

Travellers or families desiring to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can spend the extremes of a few months, should leave Paris without delay. Their services are indispensable to the safety of the Empire from the ravages of cares and troubles, protecting property, examination and conveyance of Rentes in safe-guarding the rights of citizens, and in securing the best possible protection and an infinity of annoyances which they are responsible various parts of the Continent. Those who are wisely leave the Continent, and those who remain behind may be assured that they are responsible to the Empire for the safety of their property. Apply at the office of the Empire, No. 2 Rue Castiglione, near the Tuileries, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ROUTE.
CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE OCEAN QUEEN,
DECIDEDLY THE FINEST STEAMSHIP IN THE TRADE, Pier No. 15 North River, foot of Rector-st., WEDNESDAY, June 19, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 6 Bowling-green.
SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, June 15, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

RUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, WEDNESDAY, June 19, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
SUWANEE, Capt. LOWDEN, SATURDAY, June 22, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.
Insurance by this line one-half the rate by sail.
Through bills of lading given in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, and connecting lines for Savannah, Florida, Western and Southern points.
The through passenger bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Central Railroad of Georgia, will be issued at the Company's office, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.
Passengers will find this the most direct route to Macon, Columbus, Montgomery, Selma, Vicksburg, Memphis, Nashville, Atlanta, Augusta, Belle Isle, Thomasville, Albany, Eufaula, Opelika, Chattanooga, Cincinnati, Louisville, St. Louis, Chicago, &c.
Freight received daily at the company's depot, foot of Rector-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
GEORGE YONGE,
Agent, Savannah, Ga.
C. G. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

OLD ESTABLISHED ALBANY AND TROY LINE.

The new and first-class steamer PEOPLE'S LINE, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., for Albany and Troy. Connecting with railroads for all points West and North, and with steamers for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Saugerties and Catskill Landings. Freight taken as above as low as by any other line.
NORTH RIVER STEAMBOAT CO.
Office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring-st.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.

The fine steamboat ANDREW HASBROUCK, Capt. ——, will leave Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring-st., daily, Sundays excepted, at 5 P. M., for Albany and Troy. Connecting with railroads for all points West and North, and with steamers for Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Rondout, Saugerties and Catskill Landings. Freight taken as above as low as by any other line.
NORTH RIVER STEAMBOAT CO.
Office, Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Spring-st.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.

The beautiful steamboat AMERICUS leaves foot of Barclay-st., Pier No. 8 North River, every afternoon at 5:45, and 10:45, 11 o'clock, Saturday evening. Leaves Norwalk at 7:45 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents. Excursion tickets, $1.

THE STEAMER ASTEROP LEAVES

New-York, foot of Harrison-st., every MORNING, at 9 o'clock, for Hackensack, Passaic and Paterson. Leaves Jersey, Jamesburg and Spring-st., Jersey City, at 8:30 A. M. Returning, leaves the above boat at Albany at 5 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from Western and Northern points. Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 91 Broadway, and No. 1 court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to the destination, from the residence of the purchaser, if desired, at the hour of the departure.

STEAMER GENERAL SEDGWICK

Will leave foot of Barclay-st. and Pier No. 1 North River, daily from June 11, as follows: Christopher-st., Pier No. 4 North River, 6 A. M.; Peck-slip, Pier No. 15 North River, 12:15 P. M.; Amboy, Perth Amboy, Pier No. 4 North River, 6:15 P. M. Extra trip from Pier No. 4 North River, 1 P. M. Leaves Coney Island for New-York, 10:30 A. M.; 1:30 P. M. Extra trip 4 P. M. and 7 P. M.
N. B.—The extra trips will commence on and after June 20.

BOATS LEAVE FOOT OF PIER, PIER NO.

HARLEM AND ASTORIA.
Landing at 14th, 106th and 129th sts., at 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 4, 5, 6 and 7 P. M.
Sunday boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
N. B.—This is the only line that connects with Boat for Hell Gate and Astoria on Sunday.
Sunday boats leave hourly from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.
HENRY E. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD—FOOT FRANKLIN-ST.

For Red Bank and intermediate landings.
LEAVE NEW-YORK. LEAVE RED BANK.
Tuesday, June 18.....8:30 A. M. Monday, June 17.....7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 19.....8:30 A. M. Tuesday, June 18.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 20.....8:30 A. M. Wednesday, June 19.....7:30 A. M.
Friday, June 21.....8:30 A. M. Thursday, June 20.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, June 22.....8:30 A. M. Friday, June 21.....7:30 A. M.
Monday, June 24.....8:30 A. M. Saturday, June 22.....7:30 A. M.
Tuesday, June 25.....8:30 A. M. Monday, June 24.....7:30 A. M.
Wednesday, June 26.....8:30 A. M. Tuesday, June 25.....7:30 A. M.
Thursday, June 27.....8:30 A. M. Wednesday, June 26.....7:30 A. M.
Friday, June 28.....8:30 A. M. Thursday, June 27.....7:30 A. M.
Saturday, June 29.....8:30 A. M. Friday, June 28.....7:30 A. M.
Sunday, June 30.....8:30 A. M. Saturday, June 29.....7:30 A. M.
Sunday, June 30.....7:00 A. M.
Trip tickets to Oceanic Hotel, Conrad and Newsong, returning same day $1.
Connecting for all points, West and North.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS

Leave Albany and Troy by day line (commencing May 27), leave Yonkers at 5 P. M. and Peck-slip at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for Albany and Troy.
Through tickets to Saratoga, Lake George, Utica, Trenton Falls, Niagara Falls, Montreal, Quebec, Thousand Islands, Ogdensburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington, Rutland, Whitehall, Fort Ann, Glens Falls, Caldwell and Hadley's Falls.
Trip tickets to Oceanic, West Point, Conrad and Newsong, returning same day $1.
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FOR SOUTH AMBOY, LANDING AT CORLEAR'S, Cornwall, Roseberry, Milton, Pamptownsville and Cornell.

Leave foot of Thirty-fourth-st., North River, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Returning, leave South Amboy at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Freight received at 12 M. and 5 P. M.
THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES MADDEN, Agents.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.

The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves the foot of Market-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 3:30, and at 7 A. M. on Saturday. Returning, leaves Stamford at 7 A. M. and Greenwich at 8 A. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS

on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 11 A. M., and 4 P. M.

DRY GOODS.

E. RIDLEY & SON,

GRAND, NEW-YORK.
TODAY
FIVE THOUSAND CASES NEW STRAW GOODS AT NEW PRICES.
DOLLY VARDENS, a novelty.
ENGLISH BOUGHT AND MEANT to sell.
RIBBONS BOUGHT AND BOUNDS
REDUCED TO $1.62 and $1.00 RACK.
You can find here every shape and trim.
AT ABOUT HALF LAST WEEK'S PRICES.
RIBBONS ARE DOWN.
INCH SASH RIBBONS, SILK PLAIDS AND PLAIN, all colors and styles, to match any dress.
GRAND 7 INCH SASH RIBBONS, to suit no matter your taste.
ALL OUR FINE GROS GRAIN RIBBONS
PRICE REDUCED ABOUT ONE-THIRD.
THOUSAND SILK PARASOLS at the
FIVE AND SIX DOLLAR PARASOLS at $3 50 and $4 each.
NEW FLOWERS AND FEATHERS.
TRIMMING SILKS EVERY COLOR, two and three yards.
All Silk Turquois reduced 25c. per yard.
Full line of REAL LACE INCRUSTATION LACES, COLLARS, &c.
WE SELL GUIPURE LACES CHEAPER THAN ANY HOUSE IN THE CITY.
Look at our YANKEE NOTION DEPARTMENT, LEATHER GOODS, FANS, FANCY GOODS, Dress Trimmings, Silk Fringes, &c.

KID GLOVES

At 50c. pair, at 75c. two buttons, at $1
EDWARD TWO-BUTTONS, $1 and $1 25 pair.
Best LOW-PRICED GLOVES in the country, with fasten.
EDWARD RIDLEY & SON,
Grand-st., cor. and 119, Grand-st.,
Nos. 69, 71, 73 and 75 ALLEN-ST.,
FIFTH BLOCK EAST FROM THE BOWERY.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY

SACRIFICE

OF IRON GRENADINES.
THE BEST MAKES IMPORTED.
Warranted Pure Silk and Wool.
1 Line 37 cents, former price 50 cents.
1 Line 50 cents, former price 75 cents.
1 Line 75 cents, former price $1 00.
Pure Silk and Wool, 2 Yards Wide.
1 Line at 75 cents, former price $1.
1 Line at $1, former price $1 25.
1 Line at $1 25, former price $1 50.
The above prices show the actual reductions made on the entire and immense

JACKSON'S MOURNING STORE,

Cor. Broadway and Waverley-place.

AT JACKSON'S

FAMILY MOURNING STORE,
CORNER BROADWAY AND WAVERLEY-PLACE,

CLOSING OUT

The ENTIRE STOCK of SPRING and SUMMER GOODS at a Great SACRIFICE. Now is the Time to Secure Bargains. 200 Dozen Hosiery, 50c. worth 75c.

AT KINZEY'S,

GREAT CLEARING SALE.
LOTS OF SILK TIES, 25c. up.
LOVELY SILK SUN UMBRELLAS, 50c.
PARASOLS CLOSING, 65c., $1, $1 50 and $2.
SUN UMBRELLAS, 25c. up.
THOUSANDS OF YARDS
TRIMMING RIBBONS OF EVERY KIND, CLOSING OUT, 5c.!
10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 37½ up.
QUANTITIES OF STRAW GOODS CLOSING OUT, FROM 10c. UP.
ENGLISH STRAW HATS, 50c.
ALL THE NEW SHAPES, 50c.
LACE SLEEVES AND SACQUES, 50c. UP.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, 10c. YARD UP.
TRIMMING LACES, 2c., 3c., 4c. UP.
HAMBURG EDGINGS.
CLOSING OUT LOUNGINGS, ALL 10c.
From 5c., 6c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c.
31c., 37c., 46c., 50c., 75c. up.
HUNDREDS OF DOZENS IN LADIES', GENTS' AND CHILDREN'S HANDKERCHIEFS, from 5c. 8c., 10c., 15c., 20c., 25c., 31c. up.
CHEMISES, DRAWERS, SACQUES.
SKIRTS, from 50c. up.
NIGHT DRESSES, 94c. up.
ALL CLOSING OUT AT VERY LOW PRICES.
CHEMISES, from 50c. up.
DRAWERS, from 50c. up.
SKIRTS, from 50c. up.
NIGHT DRESSES, 94c. up.
LADIES', GENTS' AND MISSES' KID GLOVES, 2 BUTTONS, 50c., 75c., $1 00 up.
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT.
CLOSING OUT

A SUNNY SABBATH.

In the Parks, Streets, and on the Ferries.

Crowded Boats—Visits Down the Bay and Up the River—Thronged Promenades —Central Park.

It must have been fortunate, yesterday, for the dwellers in alleys and rear buildings, and in those parts of the City where street-cleaning is a beautiful myth, belonging to an earlier age, that they have no thermometers; for the persistent manner in which the mercury went up and up, under the fierce kisses of the Summer heat, would surely have driven them to frenzy. As it was, they perspired and groaned all the morning until the afternoon came. Then, after dinner had been disposed of and the children had been dressed, and the mothers had put on their bonnets, the whole working element of New-York went en masse to Central Park. Through all the gates the tide of human beings poured in, seeking refuge from the fierce heat and the blinding sunlight. When the haven was reached, with what ecstasy they spread like an inundation over the great sweeps of green-sward new freshly mown. It was a positive luxury to walk upon the turf, which as yet short and thick, with the roots so closely matted as to become elastic and to give back the pressure of the feet that trod on it. And this permission to walk upon the grass, which the present Department has conferred upon the Sunday visitors, is felt universally as a great privilege, and has caused more thankfulness and a better feeling among rich and poor than can well be described. Nothing could possibly be more enjoyable than the promenade toward the Mall between the long lines of trees, whose branches kept off the fiery rays of the sun, and threw flickering shadows upon the grass. Here hundreds threw themselves in placid enjoyment at full length, and with faces turned up to the skies contemplated the wonderful harmony of the green leaves with the deep blue of the heavens. These were good folks who went in for comfort regardless of their clothes. They came to take all the happiness they could get out of the Park, not to show their best clothes. Those who desired to be seen rather than to see kept to the gravel walk in the centre and promenaded down to the fountain and the lake. Here the scene was really brilliant and worthy of being transferred to canvas by such a hand as LANCRET. Gazing from the bridge down upon the lake, dotted with numerous boats ornamented with bright awnings and gay flags, the eye was attracted irresistibly to the splendid background of irregular ground, covered with handsome trees of thick foliage and varied hues of green. The blue sky, with its wandering clouds of golden and, filled up the picture. Down from the sides of the bridge, in the foreground, are flower gardens, which have been laid out something in the form of an amphitheatre, and it was designed to present a glowing mass of color to persons looking up from the lake. There are peonies, with their huge flowers—some of immaculate white; calceolaria, with their delicate pink and purple blossoms; magnolias, whose showy calyxes contrast exquisitely with the glossy green of their leaves; bushes of pyrus japonicus, with brant scarlet flowers and roses of every hue. The geometrical flower-beds, however, of geraniums, heliotropes and other tender plants, in a very condition, have been planted much too sparsely. They should have been massed together, for at a distance the eye perceives nothing but the brown mold and something that looks like sticks.

In the Park generally the flowering shrubs and trees are in a transition state. The sweet hawthorns are no longer clothed with white blossoms, save here and there in sequestered nooks where the sun rarely comes. In some places, also, may still be seen lilacs in full flower. The pyramidal spathes of the horse-chestnut, beautiful as they undoubtedly are, and slender spikes of the Spanish chestnut were only to be seen in the woods on the northern side. But in place of these the lindens are in bud, and will soon be in blossom, filling the evening air with the most delicious perfume. The white flowers of the syringa are just peeping from their green covering, but have yet developed their fragrance. The acacias, however, are in full glory, and the magnolias, under the influence of the warm rains and great heat, have attained a wonderful luxuriance.

THE FERRIES.

The advent of warm weather has given an impetus to Sunday excursion in this City. Up to the present time the weather has been particularly mild and genial, and the preparations for the excursion season have not been very extensive, but experience asserts that the scorching heat of our New-York Summer is not very remote, and indeed Saturday afforded a very convincing proof of its near approach. Yesterday, perhaps, might be considered the first excursion Sunday of the season. True, for many weeks past every agreeable Sunday has been seized by thousands to take a trip into the neighboring country; but these excursions have been generally inland, and few had the hardihood to face the cold winds which a run to Sandy Hook would send into the system. The regular excursions to Rockaway Beach, the Rockaway, the Fishing Banks, and the numerous other sea-side places so much frequented, with one or two exceptions, have not been commenced, and probably will not be commenced for a week or two more.

The general exodus from the City seemed to take place yesterday. From early morning crowds of wan, pale but happy, expectant and contented faces thronged the docks of the steamers starting from the many piers for a country trip. The indisposition manifested to encounter the ocean breeze or the want of opportunity to do so where the desire existed, necessarily increased the traffic to the Sunday resorts immediately adjacent to the City boundaries. High Bridge and Astoria came in for a large proportion of the excursionists. Within easy distance of any portion of the City, with excellent advantages for travel, fresh, invigorating air combining that of land and river, and beautiful scenery, it is no wonder that High Bridge should be so much frequented. Many of the young and vigorous but inexperienced City artisans, unaccustomed to such a muscular development with the use of the oar; and though they may have failed to accomplish the purpose which induced the exertion, they amused themselves no less than the observers, and were, no doubt, satisfied with the result. Others found recreation in rambling through the green fields and climbing the gently-undulating hills that surround High Bridge. No matter what shape the character of the exertion assumed, the result was proportionally the same in each instance, and young and old, vigorous and weak alike felt the invigorating influence of a change from the impure atmosphere that pertains to tenement-dwellings to that of the pure, fresh country air, which brought back the color to the cheek, and stimulated the dormant energies of the visitors. Staten Island, of course, asserted its old right to the City patronage. Almost within a stone's throw of the Battery, its location is peculiarly pleasing. The run down the harbor gives all the advantages and benefits of the sea-breeze, with none of the sharpness heretofore spoken of; and the island, thickly shaded with woods, affords a pleasant retreat for such as seek seclusion. The whole island yesterday was filled with New-Yorkers, decked out in their gayest and brightest attire. They disported themselves around the fortifications, indolently reposed upon the grass, and generally appeared at peace with themselves and with all mankind. One steamer, *General Lafayette*, with a large party of excursionists, left for Keyport, on Raritan Bay, with the double purpose of sojourning an excursion and compensating themselves for the expense by a large haul of fish. It was the old story of counting chickens before they were hatched. Many of the adventurous seamen, whose experience of nautical life was derived from repeated voyages across the ferry, had hardly become conscious of the presence of the ocean swell when they found it was accompanied by the agonies of sea-sickness. The steamer anchored for three hours off the Banks, but to the majority of the passengers the delay for the pleasures of fishing was a dreary and dismal time. They retired to the cabin or the upper deck preparatory to the enjoyment of the occasion, but soon found themselves relieved as the steamer approached calm waters, though they felt thoroughly refreshed and in better spirits despite the ocean through which they had passed. There were other excursions also to Keyport, Glen Cove, Fort Lee, Jersey Land, and other attractive resorts along the Hudson, which were numerously attended and the trips much enjoyed. The Elysian Fields, ever attractive to our Teutonic citizens and their families, possessed the usual scene characteristic of peculiarly German resorts. Good humor, biling and cooing, and a wonderful consumption of lager were the order of the day. For hours they loitered in the gardens, and it was late in the evening ere they crossed the ferry and returned to their homes in New-York. Altogether, yesterday was enjoyed by most of our laboring population, and during the remainder of the Summer every successive Sunday will witness a still greater outflow of citizens to the country, who will have wholesome enjoyment for at least one day in the week, and who will thus avoid the contentment that, if it will not actually, is frequently result in crime and bloodshed.

THE FALL OF MAN.

Who Adam, Eve and the Serpent Are.

Rev. Mr. JORDAN, of Brooklyn, Mass., conducted the services, yesterday, in the New-Jerusalem Church, Thirty-fifth street, between Lexington and Park avenues, in the absence of Rev. CHAUNCEY GILES. The text for the sermon was: "Now, the serpent was more subtle than any beast of the field which the Lord God had made, and he said unto the woman: Yea, hath God said, ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" Genesis iii., 1. The Scriptures represent everything made by God's direct will to have been good. How, then, did the disorder and evil existing among men come into the world? The answers given to this question have been founded more or less on the letter of the Word, but mainly on the inventions and imaginations of fitful men, in all of which there has been a misconception of the nature of the goodness into which men were created; in fine, beginning. That which was natural, like the child, but differing from them in having the capacity to become angels. It was necessary then, as now, that men should be regenerated, and they were born in freedom to do as they thought by the light of the common God provided the means of making them know in what heavenly life consists. They were liable, as we are, to many fallacies of thought, arising from sensual appearances and the external life of appearances is signified by the serpent. The record of the fall would be of no more importance than the narration of the thousand circumstances which go to make up what men now are; only that the fall is constantly repeated. As only that heavenly life is ours which we freely choose, so no infernal death is ours unless we voluntarily seek it, knowing it to be wicked. As a man cannot be made an angel from birth, so he is not a devil by nature, and inherited good or evil only affects him as he makes it his own by doing it. Every man has to be banished from some paradise which by his own sin he has become unfit and unwilling to occupy. Our minds should not go back to the infancy of the race, but we should endeavor each to find for himself the serpent beguiles us, and how to avoid his seductions, or be preserved from their danger. The serpent signifies that region of the mind lying nearest the senses—the mental faculty, by which the soul takes cognizance of outward things, (it is the soul with eyes and hears, not the eye and ear,) and which is liable to deceive it. Higher faculties be not employed to analyse and classify the information thus obtained. In this we have the key to the mystery of the fall, and see that the serpent is no devil; for the sensual faculty it represents is a useful and important element of the mind; as is shown in the words of the Savior, "Be ye wise as serpents." It was not because the appearances of nature and of their own physical and mental existence were fallacious that men fell, but because they gradually closed their minds to the love inscribed from the Lord, which enabled them to perceive the truth, and they preferred the fallacies of the senses to the truth. The text shows how this evil began: "And the serpent said to the woman, yea, hath God said ye shall not eat of every tree of the garden?" This question contains the very spirit of the fall. This is the beginning of disunity in the goodness and wisdom of the divine revelations, and of confidence in one's own knowledge and good intentions. It is the initial step in wrong thinking when becomes so easily a mistake in life. But we are not to charge the wrong to the serpent—to the appearances which are our own, but to the person who is at fault; his suggestion is only of that nature for which he is not responsible. It was the harbouring the doubt, (implied in the question,) and the love of it that caused all the sin and misery. So this woman, who, in the spiritual sense, represents our love of self, went on from doubt of God to confidence in self, and even over her husband, Adam, who denotes the rational principle of our minds; or, in other words, the doubting and the ascendancy of self-love and merely sensual appearances in the man represented by Adam and Eve for they represent every man continued until there was no longer any genuine reason, but only a power of ingenious argument, based upon what could be apprehended by the senses as the only truth.

Dr. Mitchell on How to Pass Saturday Night.

The little church known as the Canal-street Presbyterian Church, was well filled, yesterday morning, to listen to a discourse, by Rev. D. MITCHELL, on the proper way to pass the Saturday night. His text was the twenty-third chapter of St. Luke, fifty-fourth verse: "And that day was the preparation, and the Sabbath drew on." After having shown the manner in which the various persons identified with the crucifixion of the Savior passed the night previous to the Sabbath of the Resurrection, he then alluded to the subject proper and considered the termination of the week's labor and the due preparation for the Sunday. He first pointed to the fact that when the children of Israel passed through the wilderness, they sought no manna on the Sabbath, but on the preceding day a double quantity was obtained, so that they had nothing on the Sabbath to divert their minds from their religious duties. He then divided the subject into four parts—the sons of toil, the sons of intemperance, the lovers of amusement, and the Christian family. The speaker said many persons pleaded as excuses for their non-observance of the Sabbath the heavy labor they had to perform on Saturday and Saturday night, and that they need the Sabbath day for rest. He said he sympathized with store-keepers and their assistants in their efforts to strike against the public for compelling them to remain in their stores, often against their will, until late on Saturday night, and even into the early hours of Sunday morning, and the intemperate classes occupied the Saturday night in debauchery, licentiousness, rambling and drunkenness. The preacher believed that a Saturday afternoon or evening passed in the Central Park, or other natural places of amusement, inspecting the works of nature, would make a good preparation for the Sabbath, as the body would be invigorated by the open air, and the mental faculties revivified by the enjoyment of nature; but the contrary would be the effect of close theatre, concert or ball-room. He then pointed out the Saturday habits of the Christian family, by quoting BURNS' "Cotter's Saturday Night," and its lessons of home amusement, kindly hospitality and family worship. He believed in home amusements that exercise the body and improve the mind, and thought them good preparations for the Sabbath.

Found Dead in His Bed.

At 5 o'clock on Saturday morning a stranger, grossly intoxicated, called at the St. Mark's-place Hotel, at the corner of St. Mark's-place and Third-avenue, and applied for a room. He was too drunk to sign his name in the hotel register and was assigned to room No. 8, and was placed upon the bed. At 5 o'clock on Saturday afternoon the stranger sent for Mr. SCHMALHOLTS, the proprietor of the hotel, and asked for a bottle of brandy and a bottle of soda-water, which were supplied him. As he did not make his appearance yesterday morning, Mr. SCHMALHOLTS forced open the door and found the occupant lying dead on the bed. Coroner HERRMAN was notified, yesterday afternoon, and made a partial investigation. From papers found in the possession of the deceased, he is supposed to have been named Wm. J. MALONE, a school-teacher, who recently resided at No. 317 East Fourteenth-street. He was about thirty-five years of age, and was decently attired. It is supposed that the deceased had committed suicide, and, by direction of Coroner HERRMAN, the body was taken to the Morgue.

The Frauds in the Registry of Vessels—Interesting Disclosures Promised.

Deputy Surveyor ARELL, who has been investigating the fraudulent registry of foreign vessels as of American build, says he is fully prepared with proofs of complicity against many of our shipping merchants and business men of the highest repute. When the present proceeding in the United States Courts against BABCOCK, the Custom-House broker, is disposed of, it will serve as a precedent, and many similar cases will, it is expected, be brought to judgment. Mr. ARELL has affidavits implicating dozens of wealthy ship-owners and others in this City and all over the country whose extraordinary frauds upon the Government will all be exposed in time. It is thought best to go to work slowly and carefully in the matter of furnishing them to justice, and it would be inexpedient at present to publish any names; but when the proper time comes revelations will be made public which will implicate men of wealth and standing, for whom such men as BABCOCK were merely the agents. On Friday last Mr. ARELL received an anonymous communication, signed "Justice," in which charges were made against certain South-street merchants, who prove upon investigation to be guilty of all that is charged against them.

Personal.

Hon. J. M. Walker, President of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad; Judge Johnson, of White Plains; Col. W. O. Sydney, of London; Dr. Thumascher, of Berlin, Prussia; A. W. Randall, of Elmira, and George Francis Train, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gov. E. M. McCook, of Colorado, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. Gen. H. Viele, of Connecticut, is at the Glenham Hotel. Gen. N. T. Sprague, of Vermont; Col. G. T. Perkins, of Norwich, and Dr. George Taylor, of New-Milford, are at the St. Denis Hotel. Gen. J. W. Mason, of Boston, Commander L. D. Garrettey, of the United States Navy, and Col. C. Kouns, of Bonham, are at the Grand Central Hotel. Gen. Lapavre, of the United States Army, is at the St. Germain Hotel.

THE EIGHT-HOUR DIFFICULTY.

The German Operatives, who have just secured a union to advance their pay, out of No. 19, Mr. HERMAN RAUBE, President, and the Committee of Conference, transacted all the preliminary meetings to decide with Representatives of Union No. 6, to insure the co-operation of the English-speaking printers, succeeded this evening, to that effect said Union appointed a committee of seven, to confer with a committee of seven appointed at previous meeting, which committee, it is said, will demand an increase of twenty per cent. Should they receive one cent more, they are to be charged, instead of forty-five cents per thousand ems, for translating copy from English into the German, while others are to receive sixty per cent. for the same work. Other trades were also agitated.

The German Typographical Union, No. 6, was represented by Messrs. ABENDROTH, Kern, Kuhnemann, Ohnemus, Wenz, Rosenhain, Lauer, Hoffmann and Schmeckebier, during the meeting of the Committee of Conference, and the German printers' union have also succeeded in securing the reported demands.

The German Journeymen Bakers, to the number of about one hundred, met in the Harmonie Rooms yesterday, at 10 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of considering the question of reducing the hours of labor from fourteen to twelve. It was also resolved to abolish the system of supplying the men with bread, who receive a per centage of fifteen per cent. The average wages of the journeymen are from $10 to $15 per week, with board. There are a number, it is estimated about 1,000 in this City, and meetings will be held elsewhere to organize them for this movement.

The German furriers, Mr. ELSASSER presiding, met yesterday, and formed committees for the different branches of the trade to prepare price-lists increasing their wages. The circular rule cannot be applied here, as all the work done is paid by the piece. The complaint of the side is that the trade, which was formerly in good condition, has been, as far as wages are concerned, reduced, during the last four or five years, by 25 per cent., and that by ordinary work hardly $6 per week can be earned. A union has been formed, which thus far numbers 160 members.

The German confectioners met yesterday, and action was taken to reduce the hours of work to eight for factory workers, who earn at an average $12 per week, and ten hours for those employed in hotels, to work ten hours instead of sixteen, and to enforce an increase of twenty per cent. for "piece workers" in the factories, who earn at an average $12 per week.

The cigar-makers held a mass-meeting at the Turn Hall, in Fourth-street, yesterday. It was taken up in regard to the Strike Bodies, Germans, Bohemians and English speaking, separately, to act jointly through the central organization. The eight-hour rule cannot be applied in their case, and the object is an increase of prices. The Bohemians employed in this trade are very numerous, including many females. A large proportion of whom were in attendance. The proceedings were conducted in three different languages.

The wood-carvers and upholsterers, who have been on strike for the past two weeks, held meetings yesterday, and added to their numbers on the rolls of the Union Fellow-workers, who are also remembered in this strike. Arrangements were made to participate in the demonstration to-day.

The finger manufacturers assign many reasons for being able to withstand the strike. Indeed, they go the length of saying that they could suspend business profitably just now.

The Machine Printers and Others Moving for Higher Wages.

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 9.—The Printers' Union of this city have inaugurated a movement for an increase of wages, to take effect from the 17th inst. The other trades-unions are arranging conservative plans for increase of wages or enforcement of the Eight-hour law.

Troubles of a Police Sergeant.

Sergt. HENRY ROBERTS, of the Nineteenth Precinct, in addition to his police duties, acts as agent for the proprietor of six fenced-in lots at the foot of East Eighty-second-street. These lots are used as a play-ground by a number of boys residing in the neighborhood. The children of WILLIAM NEWHAUS, of No. 51 East Eighty-second-street, among others, played in the lots, and on Monday, the 2d inst., a fight occurred between them and the others, but no serious results followed. Sergt. ROBERTS, who was so informed, went to Mrs. NEWHAUS' residence and had an interview with her. He ordered her to keep her children out of the lots, to which Mrs. NEWHAUS abused him and struck him in the face. He then attempted to arrest her, whereupon her husband appeared on the scene, armed with an ax, and struck the Sergeant on the hand, inflicting a severe gash. ROBERTS seized NEWHAUS, and take him to the Station-house. Mrs. DERFELDT, a lad fourteen years of age, a nephew of Mr. NEWHAUS, jumped upon his back and endeavored to prevent the arrest. Sergt. ROBERTS then struck the lad with a small "billy," and he ran howling with pain into the house. NEWHAUS was arrested, and on being taken before Justice QUINLAN was fined $10 and held $500 bail, nothing at that time being known about the lad DERFELDT being seriously injured. A few days after, Coroner HERRMAN was notified to take his ante-mortem deposition. The Coroner went to the house, but as the lad was not seriously injured he took no action in the matter. Yesterday morning JOHN FELDMEIER appeared before Justice COULTER and made an affidavit that the boy was in a dangerous condition, and applied for a warrant for the arrest of Sergt. ROBERTS. The magistrate issued the warrant, and Sergt. ROBERTS, hearing of the fact and fearing that he would be served upon him after the Court closed, went before Justice COULTER, and put in $3,000 bail for examination. Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct, giving the required security. The Magistrate also deputed Drs. SWAN and WHITE to examine the boy, and report as to his condition. The doctors went to the house yesterday afternoon and ascertained the lad playing in the streets. On seeing Sergt. ROBERTS, who accompanied the doctors, he ran into the house, and crawled into bed, pretending to be very sick. The doctors examined him, and found that he was not injured in any serious or even severe manner. The examination in the case will be proceeded with on the 17th inst.

Rumored Release of a Prisoner Under Sentence at Flushing.

Considerable excitement was created in Newtown, Flushing, Long Island City, and the villages of Queens County, on Saturday, by the rumored release of SIMON FLANNERY, who was sentenced to hard labor at Sing Sing about two weeks ago, who, it is alleged, knocked down three citizens of Newtown with a club. He injured one of them so severely that his life was despaired of for a few days. Great excitement followed, which was modified by the conviction and sentence of FLANNERY to Sing Sing by Judge JOSEPH BANNARD. Since then it was claimed by his friends that he would not be taken to prison, as he would divulge secrets implicating prominent officials in Queens County. It is also said that besides having the liberty of the county buildings, he has been seen at some distance from jail. Notwithstanding his commitment had been made out, he was not taken to prison, but on Saturday, it is alleged by many, that Judge PRATT issued a writ of error and ordered the release of FLANNERY.

The Russian Jews.

An interesting paper on the Jews in North-western Russia, by M. NEBOLSBIN, was read at a recent sitting of the Russian Geographical Society, at St. Petersburg. The author says that the Jewish population in the above district may be divided into two groups, which differ from each other as regards both religion and language. The Jews belonging to the first of these groups are more or less believers in the Talmud, and often take it in its literal meaning. The second group, called the Karaims, reject the Talmud, and are not even absolute believers in the Bible; they have their own traditions, which have been collected into a book, and this they follow implicitly. The Jews who, as the Talmud has ever other views. The Jews of the first group speak a corrupt German dialect; those of the second have a language of their own, which is of Tartar origin. The first group, again, contains two religious sects—the Mishnatsidim and the Casaidim. The first are the Talmudists, properly so called; the Casaidim, who are most numerous in Bessarabia, Volhynia, Podolia, Lithuania, and Poland, are called by the Russians "Skakuntshiki" (Jumpers.) This sect was formed about the end of the eighteenth century as a reaction against the outward forms and ceremonies, in whose strict fulfillment they perceived a danger to consider they do all that religion requires of them. The Casaidim at first endeavored to introduce the practice of inward prayer, but in this they failed; and now they are even more pedantic in their adherence to forms than their other co-religionists, accompanying their devotions by lively gesticulations expressive of their religious ecstacy. Among the most common of these movements is that of leaping from the ground, which has gained them their Russian nickname. As regards the social position of these Jews, M. NEBOLSBIN divides them into four classes: 1) The worldly Jews, who outwardly observe all the Jewish manners and customs, and often go to the synagogue, but do not otherwise trouble themselves about religion. 2. The devout Jews, partly hypocrites, who pass a great part of their life in the synagogue, and carry self-denial to the verge of asceticism. 3. The "Germans," followers of Moses MENDELSSOHN. Who have replaced the Jewish costume by modern dress, and the Jewish language with German more or less pure. 4. The "Epicureans," who not only repudiate all the external man-

THE CITY MISSION.

The work of Christianizing the wicked goes on successfully in the Five Points, in this City, and is a very one of the most important and sanctified works the City Missions carried on under the good light. Every Sabbath services are held in by-ways and tenement-houses, and they are well attended evidently. The following are samples of the work:

SIXTH WARD.

Greenwich Chapel is in the second story of No. 27 Greenwich-street, up a flight of stairs, and is a large room ornamented with Scriptural engravings. There are also cards bearing inscriptions taken from the Bible. There are piles of tracts and religious works here and there, and seats which will accommodate 500 persons. Last night these seats were well filled, and a motley audience of sailors, negroes and citizens—locality-seekers excepted—was present. Prayer was offered by Rev. GEORGE HALE, having for his text, "Pray without ceasing." Singing by the congregation followed, and further prayer by the pastor formed the remainder of the exercises, the object of which is to afford the means of salvation to those to whom it would otherwise be inaccessible.

FIFTH WARD.

Leonard-street Chapel is situated at No. 14 in the street from which it derives its name. It is in the most thickly-settled part, and the walks constantly crowded with the population of the locality. It is in the Fifth Ward. A Station-house stands directly opposite the chapel. The room in which the chapel-meetings are held is in the second story of a private dwelling, and is donated to the use of the Mission by its occupant. It is tastefully furnished, and fans are provided for those who gather there in the hot summer evenings. Rev. JOHN LOVE preached there last evening to a small audience, having for his text "How shall we escape if we neglect so great salvation?" His remarks were pointed and earnest, and appeared to be appreciated by those to whom he addressed them. The congregation joined with emphasis in the Mission songs, and maintained profound silence during the heartfelt prayer which the missionary offered up in their behalf. This Mission is attended more by the working classes who live in the City than by seamen and wanderers.

SIXTH WARD.

The services at the City Mission House, Calvary Chapel, House of Industry, located on Worth-street, near the Five Points, were not largely attended on Saturday night or the Sunday-weather. The streets in the vicinity were crowded with women and children seated on the steps of warehouses or on the pavement, preferring to remain in the open air than to be confined in any chapel. The Mission services are held in the House of Industry, by Rev. H. BLEECKER-STREET, each evening, and strike on a third, containing 500 seats, is filled.

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BROOKLYN.

The Brooklyn Cheesemen Dealers will hold an eight-hour meeting at No. 248 Fulton-avenue, on Thursday evening.

CATHERINE C. MILLER, of No. 178 Montrose-avenue, was found dead in her bedroom last night, the having committed suicide by taking a dose of rat poison.

HUGH MCCARRON, of No. 288 Water-street, becoming enraged with his nephew, JOHN MCGROTT, on Saturday night, stabbed him four times in the face and head with a shoe-maker's knife, injuring him seriously.

THOMAS FITZPATRICK, of No. 286 Van Brunt-street, about 5 o'clock yesterday morning, while on a "bat" of drunken rage, beat his wife MARY, in so shocking a manner that the doctors pronounce her recovery very doubtful. The brute was arrested, and narrowly escaped being lynched.

About midnight on Saturday a young man named HENRY KABLE, residing at No. 191 Broadway, E. D., jumped off a Roosevelt-street ferry-boat while on her way from New-York, and was drowned. His hat and coat were found on the boat, and in the pockets of the latter letters were found announcing his determination to commit suicide.

On Saturday evening, PATRICK KELLEY and PATRICK MADDEN, both of No. 178 Richard-street, had a dispute, KELLEY being on the sidewalk and MADDEN standing at a second-story window. The latter then turned with MADDEN threw a brick at KELLY with great violence, striking him on the side of the head, inflicting, it is believed, a fatal wound.

Last evening as JOHN STOLL and his family, of No. 128 Throop-avenue, were returning from a ride in the Park, his horse took fright and ran away, upsetting the vehicle at the corner of Tatet and Park avenue. An infant of one year was thrown out and fatally injured. The drivers was drunk. The seat occupied by the family.

Late on Saturday night a party of ruffians attempted to demolish the liquor-store of JOHN WALL, on the corner of Concord-street and Hudson-avenue, the proprietor refusing to sell them more liquor. WALL discharged several shots from a revolver at them, but unfortunately, in the darkness, killed CARL GERMAN, who was peacefully proceeding to their home in Hudson-avenue. The father was shot in the right foot, and the son in the left foot.

LONG ISLAND.

A negro named SILAS entered the house of WELLS HAVLOCK, in Upper Aquebogue, and made a desperate assault on his fourteen-year old daughter, on Saturday night. The girl fought like a negress herself, and finally succeeded in driving the villain away.

STATEN ISLAND.

To-morrow the new Brighton charter election takes place for the election of Police Justice, one Assessor and three Village Trustees. Two of the present Incumbents, Trustees MOORE and BUTTON seek re-election.

NEW JERSEY.

The body of an unknown woman was yesterday afternoon found floating in Penn Shoven Creek, back of Jersey City Heights. It was not

Californian Nomenclature.

From the San Francisco Bulletin.

In an essay read at Sierra Valley by J. G. LEMMON, not long ago, occurred the following:

"Of the geographical names met with in California the most euphonious, if rightly pronounced, are the Spanish, often the names of Catholic saints. Some of them, dripping from the life of old '49-ers, have the sweetest intonation possible. Take a few at random: San Antonio, San Clemente, San Felipe, San Benito, San Joaquin, San Louis Rey, San Jose, San Juan, San Francisco, and the feminine names, Santa Clara, Santa Barbara, Santa Catalina, Santa Rosa, Santa Cruz, Santa Ana, &c. Another dissyllabic, still more beautiful, are: Los Angeles, Vallejo, Yosemite, Buena Vista, Buenaventura, Esmeralda, Mariposa, Petaluma, Alameda, Calaveras, Eldorado, Mendocino, Calistoga and Sacramento."

"Yosemite, Petaluma and Calistoga are Indian, not Spanish names. But the Indian nomenclature is usually very musical, the native tongues abounding in liquid and vowel sounds. The essay above quoted adds:

"The careless miner's course through the auriferous regions of the Sierras can easily be traced by the harsh, ill-chosen, Dutch names that even elegant—that marks it. Rejecting many that never should be spoken, a few expressive names follow: Rough and Ready, You Bet, Hang-town, Dead Man's Gulch, Red Dog, Binged Cat, Grizzly Bawhide, Dundwood, Ding Bat, Poverty Hill, Mad Mule Cañon, Poorman's Creek, Hendersville, Last Chance, Dead-broke.

Another class sells too much of a lowly miner's contempt: Poker Flat, Empire Bar, Muggins Creek, Port Wine, Whisky Diggins,

City Meteorological Record.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., for the past twenty-four hours, as recorded by SCHULTZ & WARNER, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature	6 A. M.	12 M.	6 P. M.	9 P. M.
Barometer	29.80	29.77	29.77	29.77
Hygrometer at noon, 67.				

NEW-YORK AND SURBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

At 1 o'clock, yesterday, a fire occurred in the liquor-store of HENRY SCHOULZ, No. 197 Malden-lane, causing $200 damage.

FRANK NEWMAN, aged five years, fell off a fire-escape at No. 20 Bayard-street, last evening, and was fatally injured.

EDWARD LYONS, aged sixteen, of No. 104 Hicks-street, Brooklyn, was run over at Avenue D and Nine-th-street, yesterday, by car No. 64, of the Belt Railroad, and seriously hurt.

DAVID HOWARD fell out of the third story window of his residence in the rear of No. 114 Bleecker-street, last evening, and struck on a shed, sustaining fatal injuries.

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